ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,017—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.'S EXTRA S. S. "PENINSULAR."

THE "PENINSULAR," for LONDON via MARSEILLES, will sail from the Harbour punctually at 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, 20TH Inst., and a Launch will convey Passengers from the APOLLO BUNDER at 3 P.M. Baggage can be sent for shipment to the Vessel in the VICTORIA DOCKS up to 6 P.M. on the 19th, or to the P. and O. COMPANY'S Dockyard, Mazagon, up to Noon on the 20th Inst.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th March.
†* SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st ,,
B.I. OCEANA	6362	1400	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

March 21st April 4th April 18th
May 2nd May 16th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	9th April.
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 9th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 22nd March, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th March, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 22nd March, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 12th April, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1894.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay fo embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAPARIDINE,

For DYSPEPSIA,
For LIVER COMPLAINTS,
For FLATULENT DIARRHŒA,
For GASTRIC CATARRH,
&c., &c.

OPINIONS OF DYSPEPTICS:—

"It has completely cured me of Dyspepsia."
"I strongly recommend it."
"I derived immense benefit from it."
"It cured a friend who had suffered for years."
"Please send six more bottles."

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ANALYSES,
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FOR Governments, Native States, Railway and Mining Companies, Cotton and Spinning Mills, Shipping Agents and Private Firms. Surveys undertaken in all cases requiring Chemical and Technical Knowledge.

Enquiries Solicited, and Printed List of Fees forwarded on Application.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
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PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE Should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE,

And is *the* remedy for overworked Brain, Sleeplessnesses, Harassing Dreams, Anxiety, Excitement, Wasting Diseases, &c.

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT,

Taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

IT PURIFIES AND ENRICHES

The Blood, giving renewed Energy and Vitality to the Exhausted; building up again the wasted, constituents which give the Brain, Health, Energy and Vigour.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL

Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY

Imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WALL CLOCKS.

LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design ... Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,

Beg to call attention to their
FINE BRANDS OF OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,

FINE OLD GLENLIVET
AND
HIGHLAND MALT,

which are
UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BRANDS
IN THE INDIAN MARKET.

PRICE		Cash.	Credit.
	Fine Old Glenlivet ... Rs.	25 0	28 0
	Highland Malt ... ,,	26 0	29 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

⁂ All Advertised and Catalogue Prices of Imported Goods are advanced 10 per cent.

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H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. LORD HARRIS, H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA, &c.

CUMBERLAND Hams, Wiltshire Middle and Belly Bacon, Cumberland Bacon, Stilton, Gruyere, Gorgonzola, Loaf Cheddar and Double Gloster Cheeses.

Oilmenstores of every description Fresh by every through Mail steamer.

A small quantity of Salt Ling-fish just to hand.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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STUDIO Open for PORTRAITURE from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, &c., &c.

AWARDED FOR THE FOLLOWING

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE
CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
1883-84
D. MACROPOLO
FOR
GENERAL EXCELLENCE

SPECIALITIES.

CIGARETTES
(Daily manufactured).

		Rs. as.
Duke of Connaught	per 100	4 0
Finos Lady (for ladies and beginners)	,,	3 0
Alpha (very mild)	,,	2 8

These Cigarettes are daily manufactured of Yenitge Turkish Tobacco and finest paper; and are pronounced to be the best, freshest and cheapest Cigarettes ever manufactured in India.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS
(BY DIRECT IMPORTATION).

			Rs.
Rothschilds	per box of	25	Rs. 12 8
Reg. Principe	,,	25	,, 10 0
Reg. Reina	,,	25	,, 7 8
Trabucos	,,	25	,, 3 4
Caliope	,,	50	,, 6 0
Damas	,,	100	,, 10 0
Romeo Y Jullietta	,,	50	,, 5 8
Hidalgas	,,	100	,, 10 0
* Corea	,,	25	,, 5 0
Carolina	,,	100	,, 8 0
Delice	per packet of	20	,, 1 0

* Gold foil round each Cigar.

PIPE TOBACCO.

		Rs. as.
Own "Golden Leaf" Mild	per lb.	3 0
,, "Golden Medium," Medium	,,	2 8
,, "Cavendish, Strong"	,,	1 8

Originated by me, and has justly become famous, throughout India, as evinced by the large demand they have enjoyed during the past quarter century, attempts at spurious imitations having failed to displace or supplant them.

SUMATRA CIGARS.
(Own registered brand).

		Rs. as.
Stanley Cigars, No. 1	per box of 100	4 0
Do. do. No. 2	,, ,,	3 8
Nautch Girl, Small size	,, ,,	3 0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST,
BOMBAY.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

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Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 27, 1894.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, who must devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club and have no other occupation, and must be a Single man. He will be required to take up the duties about the 15th May, 1894.

Applications with qualifications and references should be made to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 15th April.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, in addition to Board and Quarters.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
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No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

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FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
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BREAKFAST, TIFFINS and DINNERS Also, per Plate, Ices, Wines and Spirits Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Cocoa, French and English Confectionery. Perfumery of the Best quality, etc., etc., etc. To be had at THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
WATCHES IN INDIA.

THE CHRONOGRAPHS enumerated below are guaranteed to give most accurate results, every single part being carefully made and the whole put together by the most intelligent hands and regulated to an infinitesimal fraction of time, as otherwise serious monetary losses might result to those who use them.

Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
,, Crystal Face Do. Do.	500
,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

	Rs.
½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face ,, do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

SALOONS OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND THORPE & CO.'S SPECIALITIES!

OVERLAND TRUNKS.	FITTED DRESSING CASES.	FITTED BAGS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.	RUGS and MAUDS.	SOLID LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES.
TROOPSHIP TRUNKS.	SPONGES and BAGS.	SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.
STEEL TRUNKS.	WATERPROOF DRESSING CASES.	GLADSTONE BAGS.
HAT and BONNET BOXES.	HOSIERY GLOVES.	PREMIER BAGS.
SOILED LINEN BAGS.	SCARVES and TIES.	ECLIPSE BAGS.
AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES.	SHIRTS & COLLARS.	COURIER BAGS.
CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.	WARM SUITS.	DISPATCH BOXES.
	ULSTER and OVERCOATS.	TRAVELLING BATHS.
	DRESSING GOWNS.	RUG STRAPS.

DECK, AND LOUNGE CHAIRS. A LARGE CHOICE.

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

THORPE AND CO.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA."
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil.	Rs. 7 8	per box
Primo de Revelo	,,	25	,,	6 0	,,
Regl. Antonio Lopez	,,	50	with ring	11 0	,,
Non Plus Ultra	,,	50	,,	9 0	,,
Exquisitos	,,	50	,,	7 0	,,
Princes as (small size)	,,	50	,,	5 0	,,
Neuvo Habano Especial	,,	100	,,	6 0	,,
Do. do. No. 1	,,	100	,,	5 0	,,
Do. do. No. 2	,,	100	,,	4 8	,,
Do. do. No. 3	,,	100	,,	4 0	,,

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 9, GREEN STREET, from THIS DAY.

WILMOT & Co.,
House Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 76 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NAVIVAHU, Widow of the late MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS, Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said MANMOHANDAS LAKHMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and the Honorable Mr. Basil Lang, Her Majesty's Acting Advocate-General, residing at Mount Pleasant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of January, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Sha Manmohandas Lukhmidas, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay, on or about the Twenty-fifth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, having previously thereto made and published his last Will and Testament in the Gujrati Language and character, and bearing date the Sixteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five. Probate whereof was granted to Vithaldas Sobharam, Hurgowandas Jeewandas (1st Defendant) and Bai Nandkore, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the Nineteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office, in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SHAIK ADAM bin SHABUDIN BURRAY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Deceased.

SHAIK ABDULLA bin SHAIK ADAM BURRAY, the Son, and AYESHABIBI (Wife of ESMALSAB BHOUMIYA SAYEW) and AMINABIBI (Wife of ESMALSAB FUKROODIN KURJAKAR), the Daughters of the Deceased.............................Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th Day of March 1894.
KASHINATH JANARDHAN MANTRI, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

J. NEUBERG,

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
FOR THE WELL-KNOWN
BASEL MISSION WEAVING
ESTABLISHMENTS OF
MANGALORE AND CANNANORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each
5¼ feet by 5¼ feet.	3	4	7 feet by 9 feet	7	0
5¼ „ „ 7½ „	4	6	7 „ „ 10 „	8	0
6 „ „ 6 „	4	0	7 „ „ 12 „	9	8
6 „ „ 8 „	5	6	7 „ „ 14 „	11	0
6 „ „ 9 „	6	0	7½ „ „ 7½ „	6	4
6½ „ „ 6½ „	4	8	7½ „ „ 10 „	8	8
6½ „ „ 9 „	6	12	7½ „ „ 12 „	10	4
6½ „ „ 10 „	7	8	7½ „ „ 14 „	12	0
6½ „ „ 12 „	9	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	15	8
6¾ „ „ 6¾ „	4	14	8½ „ „ 8½ „	7	4
6¾ „ „ 8 „	6	0	8½ „ „ 10 „	8	14
6¾ „ „ 9 „	6	12	8½ „ „ 20 „	17	12
6¾ „ „ 10 „	7	8	8½ „ „ 24 „	21	4
6¾ „ „ 12 „	9	0	8¾ „ „ 8½ „	8	0
7 „ „ 7 „	5	8	9 „ „ 9 „	9	8
7 „ „ 8 „	6	5	10 „ „ 3½ „	4	0

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Rs.	a. Each		Rs.	a. Each.
5 feet by 5 feet,	2	2	6 feet by 12 feet,	6	0
5 „ „ 6 „	2	8	7 „ „ 7 „	4	2
5 „ „ 7½ „	3	2	7 „ „ 9 „	5	4
5½ „ „ 5½ „	2	9	7 „ „ 10 „	6	0
5½ „ „ 7½ „	3	8	7 „ „ 12 „	7	4
5½ „ „ 11 „	5	3	7½ „ „ 7½ „	4	8
6 „ „ 6 „	3	0	7½ „ „ 9 „	5	10
6 „ „ 7 „	3	8	7½ „ „ 10½ „	6	9
6 „ „ 8 „	4	0	7½ „ „ 12 „	7	8
6 „ „ 9 „	4	8	7½ „ „ 15 „	9	6
6 „ „ 10 „	5	0	7½ „ „ 18 „	11	4
6 „ „ 11 „	5	8	7½ „ „ 20 „	12	8

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERNS.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	as. Per dozen.
19 inches square, ...	4	6	18 inches square, ...	3 3	0 6
20 „ „ ...	4	8	20 „ „ ...	3 3	12 14
22 „ „ ...	5	4	22 „ „ ...	4	6
24 „ „ ...	5	8	24 „ „ ...	4	12

DAMASK TABLE SIDE SLIPS.

	Per yard.			Per yard.	
20 inches wide	0	10	24 inches wide	0	12

HAND AND BATH TOWELS.

STOUT HONEYCOMB PATTERN.

Prime Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
24 by 36 inches......	6	4	32 by 72 inches......	16	0
32 by 32 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	8	0
32 by 45 „	10	0	34 by 45 „	10	8
32 by 54 „	12	0	34 by 72 „	17	0

Second Quality.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
32 by 32 inches......	6	0	32 by 54 inches......	10	0
32 by 45 „	8	0	34 by 34 „	6	8

34 by 45 inches, per doz. Rs. 8-8.

TOILET TOWELS.

STRIPED PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.	a. Per dozen.
28 by 36 inches......	6	0	28 by 36 inches......	6	8
34 by 34 „	7	0	34 by 34 „	7	8
34 by 45 „	9	8	34 by 45 „	10	0
34 by 54 „	11	0	34 by 54 „	11	8

KITCHEN AND GLASS TOWELS.

READY MADE.

	Rs.	a. Per dozen.		Rs.	a. Per dozen.
22 by 36 inches, soft	3	4	36 by 36 inches, soft	3	8
27 by 36 „ stout	4	8	22 by 36 „ blue check	3	12

Kitchen Towelling, 4½ annas per yard.

COUNTERPANES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
For Single Cots, 7½ by 5 feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	4	8	For Double Cots, 7½ by 7½ feet. White, fringed on 2 sides, each	7	8
White, fringed on 4 Sides, each.........	5	0	White, fringed on 4 sides, each.........	8	0
White, with red border on 4 sides......	6	0	Red, fringed on 2 sides, each.........	9	12

TOILET TABLE COVERS, D'OYLEYS AND SHEETING.
GINGHAMS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS AND COTTON TWEEDS.

Patterns and Prices forwarded on Application to

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT

WILL DELIVER THREE PUBLIC LECTURES in Bombay.

3rd Lecture.—"Modern Progress," MONDAY, March 19, at 5-30 P. M.,

At the NOVELTY THEATRE.

Tickets: Numbered Orchestra Stalls, Re. 1; Dress Circle, As. 8, to be obtained of Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Booksellers, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the recent IMPOSITION of DUTY on IMPORTS, and the Continued FALL in EXCHANGE, the Catalogue Prices of this Company will be ADVANCED 12½ per cent. from this date, excepting Wines and Spirits, which will be advanced 10 per cent. only.

On Soda Water and Indian products NO ADVANCE will be made.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

17th March 1894.

THE S. S. "TRESCO"

IS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE SHORTLY FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER SIGNATURE, pay freight (if any), and take DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCES or VICTORIA DOCK, where the vessel will discharge.

Chafed and broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims must be certified by him and submitted prior to the Steamer's Departure, or they will not be entertained.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners of the s. s. Tresco.

March 19th, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THREE Second-hand LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS with Copper Fire Boxes and Brass Tubes. These Boilers may be seen at the Parel Locomotive Workshops, on application to the Locomotive Superintendent.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

Parel, 17th March, 1894.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

THE APPOINTMENT of the SECOND ENGINEER at Love Grove is FILLED UP.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that TULSIDAS NURSEY has contracted to sell All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Holi Chuckla or Borah Bazar street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing 160 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 482-483, new No. 5577-5578, old survey No. 482-483 and new survey No. 8840 and under Pension Tax old No. 58, new No. 544 and new survey No. 8840, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Borah Bazar Street, on the West and South by the property of Maharaj Runchordji, and on the North by the house of Vurjeevundas Madhowdas, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2309 and Street No. 312-314, and is now occupied by the said Tulsidas Nursey and his tenants.

All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the undersigned at their Office, 9, Hornby Row, within 14 days from this notice, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 17th March, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAIK MALANG SHAIK OOSMAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, Deceased.

SHAIK ALI SHAIK MALANG, one of the Sons of the said Deceased, and Executor according to the tenor of the said Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th Day of March 1894.
SHAMRAO PANDURANG, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the Property and Credits of DAMOOBAI, Wife of PACOTTI SAN JAO, late of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, Deceased.

SUIT No. 27 of 1892.

PACOTTI SAN JAO (Widower of the said Deceased) and the Universal Legatee, named in the Will ....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

DAGREE, Widow of DAMA BOODIA ....Defendant.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated 7th day of March, 1894, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant abovenamed in following property, at the instance of the abovenamed Plaintiff. All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 50, situate at Mandvie Coleewada, the said piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-seven square yards, is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 896, New No. 6635, Old Survey No. 707 and New Survey No. 2501, and the said piece of land and the house stand in the name of Dama Boodia Thanker, and the said land is subject to quit and ground rent of Rupees three annas twelve and pies three per annum, and is bounded as follows:—On or towards the south and fronting thereto by the public road, on or towards the north by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the property of Keshow Luxomon, and on or towards the west by the property of San Jao, and which said property is now in the possession of the said Defendant and her tenants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having right in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 9th day of April, 1894, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation or such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 13th day of March 1894.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Alligar Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business, together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort ....Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
Price: 8 Annas.

THE A. B. C. OF RIFLE FIRE,

BY CAPTAIN F. CAMPBELL, D.A.A.G. FOR MUSKETRY.

THE Contents include the Correct Methods of conducting the collective Practices of the Annual Course for British and Native Cavalry and Infantry, and Sappers and Miners, which, with the correct Words of command in Fire drills, as approved by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, will be found most useful by Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, of the Regulars and Volunteers.

To be had from the Publishers in the following Bindings: Cloth limp, eight annas; cloth boards, one rupee; half-bound, one rupee eight annas. Interleaved Copies may be had at an Extra charge of four annas. Postage extra.

PUBLISHERS: PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

I, THE Undersigned, WILLIAM CROWDER, Trading under the Name of W. CROWDER & Co., have THIS DAY given Mr. C. S. ROWBOTHAM a POWER of ATTORNEY to SIGN per procuration during my Absence from Bombay.

WM. CROWDER.

Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 304-306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1894, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December 1893.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th March 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE, INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£	676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£	927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings)

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969.
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with LIBERALITY and SECURITY.

MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.

The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.

LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus* of Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.

Proposal Forms and information readily Supplied by

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 150 KEROSIN OIL HURRICANE LAMPS.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medow Street, Fort, 150 kerosine oil hurricane hand-lamps, used at Her Excellency Lady Harris's Fancy Fair.

By Order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Markets, Foras Road Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets; for 12 months, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioners's Office, Fort, or the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March 19, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DIAMONDS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Sha Dewchund Joomakhram Javeri, and on account and at the risk of Ootumram Echharam and Ratanlal Rangildass, formerly trading under the name of Ootumram Ratanlal—

37 uncut and unpolished diamonds weighing about 142¾ rutties.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

An invoice of superior electroplated ware, consisting of cruet and pickle frames, breakfast, cruets, epergnes, vegetable dishes, tea sets, salad bowls, fruit spoons, napkin rings, fish knives, salvers, coffee urn, &c.

1 case plated spoons, knives, and forks in case.

A small quantity of choice wines, consisting of Champagne in quarts and pints, port, sherry, hock, sauterne, claret, Hungarian wine, beer, cider and burgandy; also tinned provision.

1,000 rubber stamp self-inking pads of violet colour.

1 lot of rubber stamp materials, consisting of pencils, tip tops, watches, lockets, rubber for making stamps, &c.

25 cases condensed milk, Stork brand.

1 sweet-toned ebonized cottage pianoforte by Soundy & Co.,

On account of the underwriters ex s. s. "Marquis Bacquehem.

D M AN	13831—1 case Beads sea water damaged.
D M AK	13892—1 case Beads sea water damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand servicable landau.
2 safety bicycles.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Castle Park, behind the Town Hall, Fort, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a firstrate Cottage Pianoforte, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, picture, table ornaments, etc., the property of A. SANDILAND, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE
of
Valuable Furniture, &c.,
of
H. A. GEYER, Esq.,
at "Linden House," Apollo Bunder,
On SATURDAY, 24th instant, 1 p.m.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of stores consisting of aloes bark, iron blocks, stone bottles, iron chains, white Hauser cordage, green and red lamps, gallnuts, plaster-o'-Paris whiting, a large quantity of steel bivad cut nails, old leather cuttings, old bags, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee Patel, the executor of the last will and testament of Eduljee Cawasjee Bisney, deceased, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of November, 1891, and made between the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter of the one part and the said Eduljee Cawasjee Bisney of the other part, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or bungalows standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Bandora Lower Hill Road, leading to the point or Lands End, in Bandora, in the district of Tanna, in the registration sub-district of Salsette, containing by admeasurement 4,575 square yards or thereabouts, and forming a part of a larger piece of land, admeasuring 3 acres, twenty-three goontas, and 8 arms, which is registered in the books or map of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 26 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the private road leading to the other property of the said Pestonjee Cursetjee Porter, on or towards the west and north by the said Bandora Lower Hill Road leading to the Point or Lands End and on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 31, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, attorneys for the said executors, at their Office, No. 70, Tamerind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 7th day of March 1894.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWUR OR MALABAR HILL.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of April, 1894 at 4 p.m., the following property, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Maharaj Shri Gopal Lallji and Bai Jamnabai, widow and executrix of the late Tricum Nathoo deceased, in execution of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of December, 1893.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Bangungs Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwur, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue's new No. 16884, and new Survey No. B 7261, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and twentyfive square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Khimji Girdhur, on or towards the west by the property of the late Juggonnath Shunkersett, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the south by vacant land, together with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, and other premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under ward No. 3005 street No. 19 and which were formerly in the occupation of Ganesh Brahmin and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Jamabai widow and executrix of Tricum Nathoo deceased.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, March 16, 1894.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON AT COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, Colaba," next to the Tramway Companys's tables—

41 bales F. P. cotton.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

3 cases white drill.
5 „ brown half hose 9-10 inch.
1 case bleached yarn.
25 drums turpentine.
20 „ boiled oil.
1 case merino ½ hose.
1 „ musical clocks.
10 cases quarts beer.
On account of underwriters.
25 cases tea.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Plots of Land Suitable for Building purposes at Mahaluxmee Road, Worlee, Opposite Mama Hajani.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will separately, sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, the undermentioned plots of land:—

PLOT No. 1.—Measuring about 1389·42 square yards be it more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 771, new No. 12753, new survey No. 3348, and bounded on the north and east by Government vacant ground, on the west by the ground of Janardhan Parshotum Ramchunderjee and on the south by plot No. 2 herein after mentioned.

PLOT No. 2.—Measuring about 2022·28 square yards be it more or less, bearing Collector's same numbers as plot No. 1, and bounded on the north by the abovementioned plot No. 1, on the south by plot No. 3 hereinafter mentioned, on the west by a passage and on the east by Government vacant ground.

PLOT No. 3.—Measuring about 2044·80 square yards be it more or less, bearing Collector's same numbers as plots Nos. 1 and 2, and bounded on the north by the abovementioned plot No. 2, on the west by a passage on the south by the property of the late Khan Bahadoor Jamsetjee Dhanjeebhoy Wadia, and on the east by Government vacant ground.

PLOT No. 4.—Measuring about 2644·84 square yards be it more or less, bearing Collector's old No. 235, new No. 12216, new survey No. 3348, and bounded on the north partly by the ground of Janardhan Purshotum Ramchunderjee and partly by the Hornby Vellard on the west by the Hornby Vellard, on the south by a passage and on the east by the vacant ground of Janardhan Purshotum Ramchunderjee.

All the above plots are accessible by a passage 10 feet in breadth which leads to the Hornby Vellard.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 15, 1894.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY; No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MESS KIT OF THE 5TH BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 7, Marine Lines, very valuable Mess kit of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, consisting very rich glass and crockery ware, complete dining and drawing room furniture of the best make, library, book-cases, hanging lamps, and other sundry articles.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, valuable teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. M. Morley.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatti, near the "Islam Club," valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished and open-carved house hold furniture, Brussels carpets, ornaments, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong glass fronted English built brougham on C spring, a powerful black waler, a large collection of valuable law books and law reports, &c., the property of the late V. K. DHAYRIAVAN, Esq., Barrister at law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORE DEPOT, PAREL.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores, consisting of crates, casks of zinc sheets, hogsheads, empty casks, telegraph wire, China round jars, iron bracket plates, C. I. telegraph post, buttons, rasp bolts, leather cuttings, showels, rubber cuttings, scrap iron files, manilla tail ropes, horse hair, old papers, cloth cuttings, cotton and woollen clothings, and many other sundry articles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND RIPON ROAD.

Under Instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th and THURSDAY, the 12th days of April, 1894, at the respective times hereafter mentioned, the following immoveable properties ordered to be sold pursuant to the Decree made in suit No. 131 of 1892, and dated the 31st August 1893, and to the Warrant for sale made in the said suit and dated the 11th day of January 1894, in which Sir Charles Stewart Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie, in the County of Aberdeen, N B, Baronet, George Stewart Forbes, Edward Walker and James Thorburn, all residing in the United Kingdom and carrying on business together in partnership as Merchants at 9, King Willliam Street, in the City of London, under the style of Forbes, Forbes and Company, by Philip Bourchier Savile, of Bombay, their constituted attorney, were Plaintiffs and Bai Mariamboo, of Bombay, Mahomedan, the widow of Hassum ally Lalmeya, late of Bombay Borah Mahomedan, deceased, residing at Bhossari Moholla, Bombay, without the Fort, which said Mariamboo is now carrying on business as a merchant at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, under the style of Hassumally Lalmeya and Shaik Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur and Moolla Akbarally bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, both of Bombay, Borah Mahomedans, residing at Bhoosari Moholla aforesaid, the Executrix and executors of the last will of the said deceased, Bhaially Lalmeya, residing at Kolapur Gate, Ahmedabad, Borah Mahomedan, Abdool Hoosein Lalmeya, residing at Begumpoora, Surat, Borah Mahomedan, and Saleybhai Abdool Hoosein or Hassumally, the alleged adopted son of the said deceased, a minor under the age of 18 years, now residing with his natural father, the said Abdool Hoosein bin Shaik Abdool Kadur, and his alleged adoptive mother, the said Mariamboo, by the said Abdool Hosein bin Shaik Abdul Kader, his guardian ad litem, and N. C. Macleod, Esq., the acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Bai Mariamboo, the first defendant abovenamed, now an Insolvent, were defendants.

LOT No. 1—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1894, at 4 P. M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Duncan Road without the Fort and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Bhooleshwar, and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-two square yards and eight-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ali Saheb Coor, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Valubhdas Vassonjee, and on or towards the west by the said Duncan Road, which said hereditaments and premises were some time past in the occupation of the tenants of Khoja Hassum Alliohoy and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Rustamjee Pestonjee Oomrigar, and were afterwards in the occupation of the tenants of Hassumally Lalmeya, and are now partly in the occupation of the tenants of the Receiver in the said suit and partly unoccupied and in the possession of the said Receiver, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 807 and 2565 and under New No. 7971, old survey Nos. 879 and 880 and new survey No. 4,301, and which said messuage or tenement was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 100 and 101, afterwards under No. 97, and is now assessed under Ward No. 7362, Streets Nos. 231-233, Duncan Road.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the said suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the eastern side of a passage formed by Narrondas Goverdhundas and Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdas street, formerly in the sub-registration district of Bhooleshwar, now in the sub-registration district of Bombay, and at or in the old Byculla Race Course, containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of nine kathees (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and registered by the lessor in his books under No. 2 and bounded on the east by a piece of land late the property of David Sassoon, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Mahomedally Abdoolally, on the west by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Jeewanjee Esmaljee together with the dwelling house messuage or bungalow thereon now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3885 and 3887 (1) street No. 72 74 Ripon Road, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the possession of the Receiver in the said suit.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 4-30 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and sixty-four square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i, e., on the east by the said Ripon Road, on the south by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the west by land now or late of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas and on the north by a street now called Mahomedan Street, together with the messuage, dwelling house or chawl and stables erected thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3878, Street No. 65, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassanalli Lalmeya or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOT No. 4.—On THURSDAY, the 12th day of April, 1894, at 5 P.M.

All the estate and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said Suit No. 131 of 1892 in all that piece or parcel of perpetual leasehold land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ripon Road in the Sub Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and three square feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on the East by a passage known as Ghellabhoy Doolubdas Street, on the South by land now or late in the occupation of Abdul Kader, on the West by the said Ripon Road, and on the North by a passage, together with the messuage dwelling house or chawl thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3880, Street; No. 67, Ripon Road, which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of the said Hassonally Lalmeya or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the Receiver in the said suit or his tenants.

LOTS Nos. 3 and 4 (now divided by the Ripon Road aforesaid) are computed to contain together three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven square feet (equal to 8¾ Kathees) and form the residue of two pieces of land together containing seven thousand square feet (equal to 14 Kathees) which were afterwards thrown together after deducting therefrom the area of land taken by the Municipality to form a portion of the said road amounting to 5¼ Kathees and which two last-mentioned pieces of land were respectively formerly described as follows, viz:—

1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolubdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, in Bhooleshwar sub-district, in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, being the equivalent of 7 Kathies (including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage) and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No. 7 and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdas, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said Lessor to Abdool Kadar Adamjee, on the east by the said passage, named Ghellabhoy Doolubdass Street, and on the north by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdoolallee Abdool Hoosein.

2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being on the western side of a passage formed by the said lessor and one Ghellabhoy Doolabdass and named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street in Bhooleshwar sub-district in Bombay, at or in the Race Course, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts being the equivalent at 7 Kathies including therein 4½ feet wide space for the said passage and registered with other adjoining land in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No 205 and the land hereby demised is registered by the said lessor in his books under No 6, and is bounded on the west by a piece of land of Ghellabhoy Doolubdass, on the south by a piece of land leased by the said lessor to Abdool Cyoom Tyabally, and on the east by the said passage named Ghellabhoy Doolabdass Street, and on the north by the said passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or the Office of Messrs. Brown and Moir, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiffs, at No 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort, or at the Office of the said Messrs. Bennett and Company, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, March 19, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE RUPEE per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1893, has been declared, and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after MONDAY, the 19th March, 1894, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 18 March, 1894, on production of their Share Certificates.

H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, March 5th, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 200 tons WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of SIAMESE HARDWOOD, of two descriptions, samples of which can be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th March, 1894.

NOTICE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR COUNTRY COAL.

WITH reference to the UNDERSIGNED'S Advertisement, dated 8th February, 1894, inviting Tenders (receivable up to 26th March 1894) for the Supply of COUNTRY COAL, with Delivery commencing in the early part of May 1894, it is now notified that Delivery will not be required to commence before 1st September, 1894.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th March, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—

2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.

Further particulars on application.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1889.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 59, Chowpati Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE COMMISSARIATWALA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased.............. ...... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohla, outside the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Eighteenth day of August One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-two, All that the right, title and interest of the above named Plaintiff and of the abovenamed Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, in each and every of the following immoveable properties, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh Day of April, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of One of the Clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. I.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram, and Gulabrai Gungaram, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting Balloo Sarung Street, commonly called Bhoosari Moholla, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Noorbhoy Latebjee, but now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 23 and 24, but now under Street No. 7678, and containing by admeasurment two hundred and seventy-six square yards and four-ninths of an other square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house formerly of Khutree Moosa Jooma, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai (hereinafter refered to as Lot, No. II.), and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Shaik Ahmed Putwa, but now of Abdoola Hoosein.

LOT No. II.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground standing in the Books of the Collector of Bombay in the names of Soorajmul Gungaram, Goolraj Gungaram and Goolabrai Gungaram, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting Balloo Sarung Street aforesaid, on the West side thereof in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Dawal Jaffer and Lulloo Rujub, and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Vallibhai Khanbhai, and his tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 25 and 24, but now under street No. 80-82 and containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighteen square yards and eight-fifteenth of another square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Balloo Sarung Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Issack Suckoor, but now or late of Shaik Ahmed and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Noorbhoy Luteebjee, but now of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, being the premises referred to as Lot No. I.

LOT No. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon, situate at a place called Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing (or believed to contain) ten thousand and sixty square yards by admeasurement, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 74, New No. 16313, Old Survey No. 736 and New Survey No. 3296, Ward No. 6769 6774, Street No. 1-6, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towords the East and West by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, on or towards the North by Leasehold ground of Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia next hereinafter described, abutting on the Mazagon Bunder Row, and on or towards the South by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway wharf, which said premises are situate in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stearns Hobbart and Company, and were since partly in the occupation of the said Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia, and partly in the occupation of Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and are now partly in the occupation of the Bombay Municipality for a Police Hospital, and partly vacant, and are the premises comprised in and granted by an Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Fifteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Rustomjee Ardesir Wadia of the other part, the holding being for a term of years to expire at the end of twenty-one years from the 1st day of May, 1870, at the annual rent of Rupees (314-6-0) three hundred and fourteen and annas six, with right of perpetual renewal every twenty-one years, but at such rent either to be decreased or increased as the said Secretary of State should think fit to reserve, subject however as to a portion of the said premises to a demise, dated 10th September 1846, and made between one Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia of the one part and one Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy of the other part at the yearly rent of Rupees (290) two hundred and ninety.

LOT No. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate adjoining the land lastly hereinabove described, namely at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-six square yard sor thereabouts, assessed under Collector's old No. 410, Collector's New No. 11690, and old Survey No. A-736, New Survey No. 3296, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway company, on or towards the North by the Mazagon Bunder Road, and on or towards the South by the property lastly hereinbefore described, which said premises were formerly and are now vacant and are subject to an annual payment to Government of Rs. (10-3-0) ten and annas three, and subject also as to a portion of the said premises to the hereinbefore mentioned demise, dated 10th September 1846.

LOT No. V.

All that right, title and interest formerly possessed by Sumsoodin Moola Hakimjee in and to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Baba Dhuboo Street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Rahmanjee Khanbhoy, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Ahmedally Taibhoy, and now in that of the tenants of the Defendant, Vullibhai Khanbhai, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2711, Collector's New No. 9716, Old Survey No. 1236, New Survey No. 1451 and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 53 and now under Ward No. 6875, Street Nos. 137, 139 and 141, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and forty-two square yards, and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Baba Dhuboo Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by a passage abutting on the house of Ramdas Money Bawa and on or towards the South by the house of Cadurbhoy Sullemanjee.

LOTS No. 1 and 2 will be put up together and Lots 3 and 4 will also be put up together, but the Commissioner reserves the liberty to alter the order of the lots and to put up any lot or lots once or oftner separately or together in combination. Certain upset prices which are specified in the condition of sale have been fixed for the various lots under which no lot shall be knocked down.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, attornies for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st day of February, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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[illegible]MBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,126½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commercial & Ld. Mtge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	16 p. c.	165 to 180 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	70al
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	280 205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	160	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	160nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,600
Do. New Issue.	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,160
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	68
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,140
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		600	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	232
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Leyer & Co., Ld.	800	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co., Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr. ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,600	200	175	Rs. 23-12	306
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,060	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Canning Co.	8,000	1,000	1,000	19	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	965
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	all 100 25	5	19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly Rs.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	945 925
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	122½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	107½ 20
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd Nil	1,275
English Press and Manfg.	400	350	...		105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	170
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	215
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	532½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	115
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
[illegible]nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	186	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	965

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	40
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	150
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	210
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	--	770
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	575
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	545
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	380
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	4,688	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	315
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	460
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	355
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs30dvd	660
Hingunghat Mill	700	800	500	40 2	660
Howard and Bullough	1,600	500	500	Rs. 1	505
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	247½
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	515
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	--	250		102½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	820
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	585
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	142
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,545
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,555
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	8,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	820
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000		800
Sassoon	1,600	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
Southern India	1,000		500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	330
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,350	280	250	12½	165
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	180
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	415
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	800	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	580
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	275
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 27-10	
China Leaf	" 27-2	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old	" 27-0	"
Do. do. new	" 26-12	"
Australia do.	" 27-2	
Bombay do.	" 27-2	
English Sovereigns	" 17-0	
Do. Dragons	" 16-15	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 84-12	
Do. 17½ do.	" 84-12	
Carolus Dollars	" 205	Nominal
Mexican do.	" 225	
Five-Francs	" [illegible]	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Alexandra N. G. English Institution, Dr. Blaney presiding.
Mrs. Annie Besant's Lecture, "Modern Progress," Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture, "Reminiscences of the Mutiny," by Mr. J. Crummey, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Mazagon, 8-30 p.m.
Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship Meeting commences.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

The Yacht Club Challenge Cup.—The second round of the race for this cup did not take place on Saturday on account of the races at Santa Cruz.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Silverton entered the dock on Friday; the steamer Purulia left it on Friday, and the steamer Elton on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Werneth Hall entered the dock on Friday and the steamer Oceana on Saturday; the ship Kelat left it on Friday and the steamer Thibet on Saturday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Zanzibar, and the East ports of Africa up to Natal, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 19th instant.

An Insane Wanderer.—Tyebji Ebramji, aged forty years, an insane Mahomedan, who was found wandering about the streets and behaving in such a manner as to be a source of danger to the public, has been sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

Postal Notice.—An extra mail for the United Kingdom and countries served through it and for the Continent of Europe will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 20th March, 1894, for despatch by the extra P. & O. s. s. Peninsular to Marseilles. The mail will be strictly limited to letters and packets specially marked for despatch per s. s. Peninsular.

Alleged Theft by a Friend.—Bhedar Bin, a pearl merchant, residing at Goghary Moholla, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Friday, some one stole currency notes of the value of Rs. 340 from a box in his room. The complainant's son, aged fifteen years, was at home at the time, but in an adjoining room, and a friend of the complainant, who was sitting in the room in which the theft was committed, is suspected, as he has since been missing. The police are searching for the man.

Some Marine Builders.—This was the title of a lecture, given on Friday evening at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder, by Dr. D. MacDonald, Registrar of Bombay University. The Rev. R. M. Greig presided, and there was a good attendance. The lecturer first described at some length the progress made in zoological research since his college days, and stated with great lucidity the conclusions which had now been arrived at. The wonderful manner in which coral islands are built up by animalculæ was explained, the lecturer's remarks being illustrated both on the blackboard, and by the exhibition of anemones and sea corals.

A Correction.—Mr. D. Barrets writes to us:—I regret to notice in your issue of March 14, at the end of the column "News of the Day," a para. containing serious allegations against the Bishop of Segovia and some of his clergy in connection with his Dean, Dom Andres Gomez. The *Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion* of February 23, referring to the above as quoted by the *Daily News*, qualifies it as "a canard," and promises to make inquiries in Spain to prove it to be so. As the para. referred to is very detrimental to Catholic interests, I hope you will kindly give publicity to this and to the results of the inquiry of the *Catholic Times and Catholic Opinion*, which I shall forward to you as soon as possible after its publication.

Music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	A Cavalry Ride	Alice Upton.
Overture	Light Cavalry	F. V. Suppe.
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow	Paul De Loetz.
Selection	La Cigale	E. Andran & Ivan Caryll.
Valse	The Southern Breeze	Meissler.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Band of the Bombay Volunteers will play the following programme, at 8 p.m., during the dinner:—

March	Festivel	F. Rose.
Overture	Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Waltz	Esmeralda	O. Stella.
Gavotte	Grand Mere	Walter.
Music Making Gypsies		Ellenberg.
Selection	Midnight Revels	Williams.
Dresdina		Boggetti.
Galop	Fizz	Tinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Suicide of a Parsee Watch-Maker.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Old Police Court Lane, Fort, regarding the death of Rustomji Hormusji Tata, a Parsee watch-maker, aged about sixty-five years, residing with his sister Navazbai in that locality. The deceased had been suffering from disease of the bladder for some time past, and was consequently under the treatment of Dr. Parakh, Dr. Sidney Smith, and Dr. Divecha; but as he got no relief from their treatment, he became despondent and often said that he would destroy himself. At 4 o'clock on Saturday morning Rustomji was found missing, and about a couple of hours afterwards his body was found by a policeman floating on the surface of water in a well, near Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasjee Murzban's bungalow, on the Esplanade. The policeman reported the occurrence to Inspector Roberts who had the body removed from the well. The deceased was dressed in a skull cap, a pair of trousers, and a sudria, and there were no marks of violence on him. At 9 a.m. his body was conveyed to his house under the order of the Coroner. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was returned by the jury.

Fire at Lower Colaba.—At half-past 5 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, some smoke was seen issuing from the cadjan roof erected over the walls of the Old Nichol Mills, belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and situated near the Grant's Buildings, Lower Colaba. It will be remembered that this very mill was destroyed by fire about four years ago, and only four walls and machinery were saved. To protect this machinery, a jowlee roof was erected over those walls, and those jowlees were discovered to be on fire on Saturday afternoon. The manual belonging to the Cotton Trade Association, stationed at the Cotton Green, was immediately wheeled to the spot and brought into requisition with a copious supply of water from the sea. As the materials of the roof were highly combustible, grave fears were entertained by the residents of the Grants' Buildings, which were in immediate vicinity of the burning mills. In the meantime the Fort steamer under Captain Beane, followed by the Pydhownee steamer, arrived on the scene and began to play vigorously on the burning roof, and by their united efforts the conflagrations were brought under control within half-an hour. The Byculla, and Gowalia Tank steamers also put in an appearance, but their services were not required. The whole of the roof was destroyed, and the damage was roughly estimated at Rs. 300. The origin of the fire is not known.

The Bombay East Indian Association School Fund.—We have been requested to acknowledge with thanks the following local and outstation donations from 1st January up to 15th March, 1894, received towards the support of the English Schools established in Salsette and Bassein and at Tanna, under the auspices of the above Association:—His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G. C. S. I., Rs. 100; His Excellency Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, Rs. 30; Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Baronet, Rs. 25; Messrs. S. W. Edgerley, I. C. S., Rs. 15; W. Richardson, J. M. Campbell, I. C. S. and C. I. E., G. Cotton, G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., Muncherji D. Dinshaw Adenwalla, H. I. Rustomji, Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. H. Baley, Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., and Hormusjee Edulji Cama Charity Fund, each Rs. 10; Messrs. Alex J. Agabeg, for January, February and March, Rs. 6; C. Marcks, C. Damji, Framjee Muncherjee Cama Charity, R. S. B., H. B. G., Messrs. D. Fernandes, J. P., Merwanjee Rustomjee, M. Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas of Aden, Norbert Schmunckee, J. F. D. Petit, D. J. F. Petit, I. O'Callaghan, I. Hand, J.P., M. A. de Monte, Thakersey Mooljee Sons, Sorabji N. Talati and Co., T. D. L., C. B. L., Dr. B. A. de Olivera, L. M. & S., Lieut.-Col. Harris, Captain E. H. Cox, and Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., each Rs. 5; Messrs. S. D. Sassoon and D. M. Dalal, each Rs. 3; Messrs. N. V. Mandlick, I. T. Rodgers, and Framroze R. Joshi, each Rs. 2; M. F. Fernandes, Re. 1—total, Rs. 399.

Prize-Distribution at Indore.—The ceremony of distributing prizes to the children of the Parsi Elementary School at this station took place recently, at the house of Mr. Hormuji Manekji Bhumgara, Mr. Gunion, the Principal of the Residency College, having kindly consented to distribute the prizes. After the distribution of the prizes Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dorabjee Dadi Master read an address, in which he announced the fact that Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, brother of the second Parsee Baronet, had come forward, with a generosity, characteristic of the Petit family, to construct a new building for the school, to provide furniture for it, and to contribute a portion of the school expenses in the way of imparting primary English education to the elder Parsee children. For this combined purpose, Bai Dinbai had promised to grant a total sum of Rs. 6,500, under certain conditions, and the Khan Bahadur took the opportunity of publicly declaring, on the part of the Parsee community of Indore, the expression of their warmest acknowledgments of gratitude to the noble-minded and generous lady. The above circumstance and the fact that the school committee had secured the services of a better school-master than in previous years tended to brighten the prospects of the school and to make matters more complete and thorough. Nothing would be more congenial to the desires of the Parsee community of Indore than a local contribution as a token of recognition and appreciation on the part of the highest administrative officer in Central India of the usefulness of the institution. The Khan Bahadur concluded his address after thanking Mr. Gunion for presiding on the occasion and for the interest he has invariably evinced for the welfare of the school. Mr. Gunion in a few appropriate words expressed his sympathy with the object of the institution, and his desire to help it as far as it lay in his power. After the recitation of some Gujerati pieces and the National Anthem in English, the proceedings terminated. A site has already been secured for the school building near Mr. Hormusji Manekji's Fire Temple, and the foundation-stone was laid on Saturday, being the anniversary of the late Mr. Jamshetji Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, whose name the school will henceforward bear.

Goa News.—A daring robbery was committed at Margaum on the night of the 6th instant. A gang of 20 persons, armed with clubs and big knives surrounded the house of Mr. Roque do Guia Rebello, the village clerk, who happened to be absent, and forced open the doors. They caught hold of his wife, who had two young children with her, and made her point out the place where the jewellery was kept. They carried away the ornaments and also some rings from the woman's finger. The robbers proceeded to the liquor shop of Pedro, and broke open the doors and his box and took away ornaments and money valued at 150 rupees in all. The dearness of provision and want of labour is probably the cause of these daring robberies.—The earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway for the seven weeks of the current half-year amounted to Rs. 74,996 as compared with Rs. 53,146 for the corresponding period of last year.—Two hundred and fifty lottery tickets of the Holy House of Mercy have been stolen.—The Abkari revenue for the month of December amounted to Rs. 46,297, bringing up the total for the last half-year to Rs. 3,17,289. The total for January was Rs. 41,951.—A committee, headed by Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secretary—has been appointed to carry on an enquiry and revision of the direct taxation according to the Act of 1888.—Mr. Ismael Gracias is to be appointed Professor of the School of Administrative Law.—At the end of the current month, Mr. Pocas Falcao will retire from service and Mr. Abel Pinto is to be appointed Chief Justice.—From the 10th instant the import duty in British India having come into force, the traffic which was sent to Bombay, via Marmagoa, is sent by the Southern Maratha Railway, via Belgaum and Poona. The West of India Portuguese Railway was principally supported by the trade from the S. M. Country, Hubli and Bellary. Goa has no trade of its own for exportation, And if the current of the trade which found its way through Marmagoa be diverted, via Poona to Bombay, the goods train may cease to run. Unfortunately the railway has double sets of staff to pay, one set belonging to the Company, and the other belonging to the Portuguese Government. The latter goes under the name of fiscalisation, and its work is confined to copying traffic returns from the Company's office and submitting them to the Goa Government. From last year or so the railway had commenced to pay its way, but if the trade from the interior comes to Bombay by rail instead of by sea through Marmagoa the railway may be closed with advantage to the Goa Government.—There will be no import duty on fruits and vegetable, so the Goa mangoes will not be affected by the new tariff.

DEATH OF MR. SHUNKER PANDURANG PUNDIT.

We much regret to record the death of Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, sometime ago Oriental Translator to Government and latterly Administrator of the Porebunder State, which took place in his fifty-fourth year, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, in the bungalow of the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, at Pedder Road. Owing to hard work at Porebunder, Mr. Pundit's health began to fail about a year ago. Last October he obtained a year's sick leave and came down to Bombay for the benefit of his health. About three weeks ago he was removed for change of air to the bungalow of Mr. Justice Ranade. Symptoms of dropsy set in about a fortnight ago, in addition to Bright's disease from which he had been suffering, and he died yesterday morning.

Mr. Pundit originally came from Sawunt Warree, and was one of six brothers in a family of moderate means. He received his education at the Deccan College, where he was a favourite pupil of Professor Wordsworth. In 1865 he was senior Dakshina Fellow in the Deccan College and Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee. In the following year he performed the duties of Professor of English Literature in the Poona Collage for a few months In October, 1869, we find him serving as *pro tem.* District Deputy Collector at Kaladgi, retaining a lien on his substantive appointment as Secretary to the Dakshina Prize Committee. He was one of the first batch of educated natives, who, with the object of giving encouragement to higher education, were at once elevated to the rank of Deputy Collector and Magistrate without passing through the lower grades. Mr. Pundit joined the service in June, 1872, when he was sent to Khandeish as District Deputy Collector and Magistrate. He was appointed acting Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College during Dr. Kielhorn's absence, and discharged the duties of the office from April, 1871, to May, 1873. In August, 1874, he was deputed by Government to represent India at the Oriental Congress held in that year. On his return to India he served as Deputy Collector and Magistrate in Khandeish, Surat, Kaira, &c. In March, 1878, Mr. Pundit was appointed assistant to the Collector of Bombay in carrying out the provisions of the Licence Tax Act. Having reverted to his substantive appointment of District Deputy Collector for some time, he was in June, 1879, promoted to the post of Oriental Translator to Government, the duties of which he discharged for several years until about the year 1885-86, when he came under the displeasure of Lord Reay's Government in connection with the singing of the National Anthem at a public meeting of natives held in Poona. Mr. Pundit subsequently reverted to the rank of Deputy Collector and Magistrate, and obtained two years' furlough from December, 1885, to December, 1887. In February, 1890, Mr. Pundit was appointed to the responsible office of Administration of the Porebunder State, which he held till the time of his death. He was a good Sanskrit scholar, and edited several Sanskrit works, of which the Vedarth-Yetna deserves special notice. Mr. Pundit leaves behind him a widow and a large family.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade-state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	1	2	...	21	26
B "	1	...	2	...	4	...	16	23
C "	...	1	1	...	1	...	18	21
D "	...	1	1	...	4	...	32	38
E "	...	1	1	...	2	...	27	32
F "	...	1	1	1	2	...	24	28
G "	...	1	2	...	4	1	39	47
H "	...	...	...	...	1	2	15	19
I " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
K " Cadets.	...	...	1	...	2	...	18	21
L " Cadets.	...	...	...	...	5	...	47	52
Army Staff	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	30
Total	3	6	9	3	29	3	298	351

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Col L H Bayley, Majors R S Brown, T W C Leathem (Adjutant). Captains J P Baird, E F Nicholson, F Place, G Lund, J W Smith, S Tomlinson, Lieuts T M English, F W English, J H Ferneaux, H B H Wilkinson, D J Sharp, R Snell, C C James, 2nd Lieut J Leask, Lieut and Quartermaster J P Cornforth.

The breach near Mud George has been temporarily repaired, and trains now pass cautiously over. Through communication is restored. If there is no more rain, further interruption is improbable this season.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at Parel, touching the death of Henry Bryan, aged fifty years and eight months, lately a foreman boiler-maker in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, residing at the railway quarters, Parel. The deceased returned from England about five years ago, since which time he has had five epiliptic fits, the last occasion, being about a year ago. Since recovering from this attack Bryan had done his work regularly and never complained of ill health. About a quarter past 6 o'clock on Saturday morning he left his bed and went to his bath-room. Immediately after closing the door of the bath a zinc wash-hand basin was heard to fall on the ground. About three minutes afterwards Mr. Alfred Holmes, who was residing with the deceased, went to the bath-room and found the deceased on the floor in a sitting posture with his back against the wall and his head bent forward with his chin on his chest. He was carried to a couch in the bed-room and Dr. Burjorji was sent for who pronounced the deceased to be dead. The following evidence was recorded:—

Alfred Holmes, an apprentice in the Locomotive Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel, said that the deceased was his maternal uncle. He was fifty years and eight months old, and they lived together. About four years ago, when he returned from furlough in England, deceased had an epiliptic fit, and since then had had four more. Dr. Burjorji, the railway doctor, attended him on the last occasion, which was about a year ago. He had done his work regularly since, and never complained of ill-health. The witness returned home from his work at about 4-30 p. m. on Friday afternoon. The deceased was then at home. The witness went out at ten minutes to 5 leaving the deceased in the house. He returned at about 7 o'clock and had his dinner alone, as the deceased had his. The deceased went out at 8 o'clock and the witness left the house soon afterwards for a walk. The witness did not know where the deceased had gone. The deceased said that he was going to the Institute to play billiards He was then quite well. At 10 p. m., the witness returned home. The deceased was then in bed and asleep. The witness went to bed and at twenty minutes past 6 o'clock on the following morning heard the deceased get up and go to the bath-room. Almost immediately after he heard the zinc wash-hand basin fall on the ground. About three minutes afterwards the witness went to the bath-room and found the door fastened on the inside. He knocked at the door but received no answer. He then remembered about the fits the deceased had formerly and he ran round to the other door of the bath-room and on opening the sliding window in the door, saw the deceased on the floor in a sitting position with his back against the wall The witness then called to the servant and opened the door and went into the room. The witness thought the deceased was in a fit and sent the servant for Mr. Rollings who lived downstairs. Mr. Rollings went up and he, the witness, and the servant carried the deceased to a couch in the bed-room. The witness sent for Dr. Burjorji who arrived and examined the deceased and pronounced him to be dead. Deceased was a sober man, and as far as witness knew had not been drinking on the previous night. He was quite sober when he left the witness at 8 o'clock. He had been in India 18 or 19 years.

Henry James Rollings gave corroborative evidence.

Dr. Burjorji Framji, medical attendant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, said that he treated the deceased for epilepsy about a year ago. He was of opinion that death was caused by sudden failure of the heart's action, which might have been done by a fall. The deceased was a full-bodied heavy man weighing over fourteen stones.

A verdict of death from sudden failure of the heart's action was recorded.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, the Chief Judge).

A TRUMPED UP-CASE.

MOHONLAL GURDHARLALL *vs.* SORABJEE DINSHAW DASTUR.

Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Rivet-Carnac, instructed by Mr. A. F. Unwalla, solicitor.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 872, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the defendant to Chottalal Moolchund on the 15th December, 1892, and which was subsequently endorsed and assigned by Chottalal to the plaintiff. The defendant denied the assignment and contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue on the promissory note. He also denied the execution and the consideration. In any event, the defendant said, the plaintiff was only entitled to recover the amount paid for assignment, with interest. It appears that the promissory note was not endorsed, the words "endorsed and" being struck out in the particulars and in the summons.

The Chief Judge in disposing of the suit held that the plaintiff had not proved the case and failed to establish the consideration of the promissory note. His Honour was strongly of opinion that the whole case was got up by Jamnadass, the plaintiff's Mehta, and that the promissory note was forged by him. Although it was not necessary to find that actually out or to decide as to the promissory note, yet, taking together, his Honour remarked, they were both highly suspicious. The plaintiff, Chottalal and Jamnadass were all impecunious, while there was nothing to show that the defendant was ever in want of money, except that he requested Jamnadass, as a friend, to lend him Rs. 50 on one occasion. As to the assignments, the Court had no doubt, it was all sham. The plaintiff had no money to buy the claim, and it was incredible that he should have bought it with notice (as was admitted). The plaintiff denied the promissory note and accused Chottalal with forgery. His Honour dismissed the suit with costs, and ordered the plaintiff to pay Rs. 85 as the costs of the defendant's counsel.

Mr. Unwalla, on behalf of the defendant, asked the Court for sanction to prosecute the plaintiff on a charge of forgery.

His Honour, in declining to grant the application, said that although the inferences were very strong, still there was no direct evidence of forgery.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the report of Mrs. Besant's lecture, which appeared in your issue of to-day, it is stated that "Mr. Chambers, having expressed the thanks of the Theosophical Society to the proprietors of the theatre for the use of the building, the proceedings terminated." Mr. Chambers did nothing of the sort, and he is not a member of the Theosophical Society.—Yours' &c.,

March 17. W. A. CHAMBERS.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9-30 a.m.—Matins and Address to children by Rev. Fr Biscoe.
8 p.m.—Evensong; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,39,000	3,99,000	4,000	5,42,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	238	3	324
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	6,77,000	47,71,000	20,000	24,68,000
Total for 6 weeks	8,16,000	217,0,000	24,000	30,10,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,31,873	3,72,122	6,041	5,10,036
Per mile of Ry do.	79	222	4	305
Total to corresponding date do.	7,70,913	21,56,845	31,460	29,59,219

Increase for the week ... Rs. 31,964
Do. to date ... 50,782

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 14.

Burrough, Surgn-Major, Bo, Marine Battn, off leave.

March 15.

Manderson, Col, Bengal, Chief Engr, Bo C, on duty, from Karachi.

March 17.

Gaselee, Col, Bengal, 5th Goorkha Rifles, off leave, from England.
Elliot, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt T Dept, off leave, from England.
Penney, Lt, Bengal, 2nd C I Horse, on leave, from Saugar.
Maclachlan, Lt, Bengal, 1st K R R, from leave, from England.
Duff, Lt, Bengal, R E. from leave, from England.
Leckey, Capt, Ms, R H A, on leave, from Trimulgherry.

DEPARTURES.—March 17.

Jackson, Col, Bengal, Mily Works, on leave, to England.
Rind, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt T Dept, on Inspection, to Saugar.
Hobday, Lt-Col, Bo, Comt T Dept, on Inspection, to Saugar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th March 1894.

1. The proficiency class will meet this week as follows:—To-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m. Fort Head Quarters No. 1 Company.
To-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, at 8-30 p.m. Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, No. 2 Company.
2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th March, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School.—Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays, at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.
John Connon School.—On Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—On Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday, until further orders, at 5-30 p.m. behind the Town Hall.
3. There will be Company drill for B Company every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.
4. There will be Company drill for E Company at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.
5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7 a.m., in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays at 8-30 p.m., in the compound of St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays, at 5 p.m., on the ground north of the Municipal Office.
7. There will be Company drill for C Company every Wednesday, until further orders, at 8-45 p.m., at Church Gate Station.
8. There will be Company drill every Tuesday evening, at 5-30 o'clock, behind the Telegraph Quarters, for members of D Company.
9. G Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Tuesday, the 20th instant.
10. There will be Company drill for the Proficiency class at Head-Quarters on Thursdays, the 22nd instant, at 5-30 p.m. All Candidates are requested to attend. Plain clothes, rifles and side arms.
11. Members are particularly requested to complete their class firing before the 31st instant, as the Capitation Grant cannot be drawn for any member who fails to do so by that day.
12. B Company will compete for the Bayley Shield Competition on Wednesday, the 21st instant.
The following members are requested to be present at Coorla on the 21st:—Lt T M English, Lt F W English, Cr Sergt E Thomas, Sergts W G Nicoll, G Greenman, W Hussey, Corpl Veevers, Volrs J Mason, A V Wingrove, Jennings, Willard and O'Brien.
13. D Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Wednesday, the 21st instant.
The following members will compose the Team:—Quarter-Master-Sergt Stephens, Cr-Sergt Black, Sergts McKinnon, Gordon, and Long, Corpls High, Bullock and Valladares, and Volunteers A D'Silva, A Keane, H S Sharp and F Steers.
14. C Company Team will compete for the Bayley Shield on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—March 19.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

12-93—K D Shroff—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Shaik Bhikun and another vs Abdool Reman bin Bapoo Saheb Tungarker—Ardesir H and D Part heard.
27-93—Crawford, B and Co—Ramabai alias Luxumibai widow vs Maria Vithal Gowad—Chalk, W and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

481-93—In person, a pauper—Bai Fatmabibi vs Bai Latifabai.
307-93—Bhaishunker and J—Ramnarayen Natooram vs Mangaldas Candas and another—Edgelow and G.
328-93—Bhaishunker and K—Bansilal Abirchund vs Mungul-das Candas and another—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
For Judgment.

377-89—Little, S N and B—Dona Dolores Escolana Tarregross and another vs Ramabai and others—Payne, G and S.

For Consent Decree.

554-93—M L Shroff—Madhowjee Jeewan vs Jaitha Cubha—Little, S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

16-94—Framjee M—Mahomed Hussein bin Hassan bin Salim Elsigh vs Sir Albert D Sassoon and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

627-93—Mathubhai and J—Framjee Dinshaw Petit vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Hoosein Mahomed Changi—Payne, G and S
629-93—Shamrao P—Heerabai alias Salubai vs Pandoo Kassinath Thackur—Chalk, W and S.
613-92—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

Tyabjee and D, for pauper—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—In person, a pauper.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)
For Judgment on Preliminary Issues.

291-93—Bhaishunker and K—Kesowjee Damodher and another vs Khimjee Jairam Siwjee and others—Little, S N and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

2-6-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Pestonjee Nanavati vs Bhicajee—Pestonjee, R and K.
399-93—V M Pakvasa and another—Harrichand Bhicajee vs Rao Bahadur Raghoba Janardhan Govanker—Dikshit and H.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.

67-86—Framjee M—Khudiya Begum and others vs. Awadhin Oomer Sultan Nawaz Jang Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

For Further Directions on Commissioners Report.

131-89—Roughton and B—Sorabjee Maneckjee Damanwalla vs Dadabhai Dhunjeebhoy Chamarbagwalla—In person.
427-91—Payne, G and S—Henry Charles Stephens, M P vs Alibhoy Esmailjee—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia and G
300-93—Craigie, L and O—Sir Robert Jardine and others vs Jetha Malsey and another—Mathubhai and J
274-93—Brown and M—Khetsidas Rambux vs Munchershaw Sorabjee Metha and another—Ardesir, H and D.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 17.

For Liverpool.

City of Kios s—504 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersee.
Persia s—36 bales wool, J Hemraj.

For London.

Peninsular s—35 cwts deer horns, and 15 cwts peacock feathers, J M Rahimtoola; 3 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 100 cwts olibanum, M L Assoo; 74 bags paper, 106 cwts bags ginger, and 387 packages coffee, P and O Co; 16 bales skins, H C H Gunee; 39 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins, H T H Gunee.
Clyde s—834 bags coffee, H T H Gunee.
Springfield s—24 cwts peacock feathers, B Shuriff; 141 cwts colours, K Sherali; 3½ cwts cloves, H Datoo; 187 cwts turmeric, Sorabjee and Co; 1 1/2 cwts turmeric, N Futehally and Co; 300 cwts massoor dall, and 300 cwts lang dall, V G Thanvi; 107 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 617 cwts bone meal, Croft, Mody and Co; 5 pots rosa oil, F N Thanawalla; 314 cwts cloves, H Khakoo.

For Havre.

Southern Cross s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

For Bremen.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co: 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg.

Rheinfels s—1,430 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bags ginger, 4 cases cardamoms, 200 cwts bags pepper, and 80 cwts gum, M Mackenzie and Co.

For Antwerp.

St Giles s—60 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 4,335 cwts rapeseed, 1,359 cwts castorseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Vindobona s—40 bales twist, and 7 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 250 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Surat s—28 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co; 13 chests opium, P and O Co.

For Shanghai.

Vindobona s—343 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Surat s—158 bales twist, and 149 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Kobe.

Vindobona s—50 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

It has lately been decided that no Extra Assistant Conservators of the Forest Department shall be promoted beyond the 4th grade, unless they pass an examination in the following subjects:—(1) one of the principal vernaculars by the higher standard; (2) land revenue; (3) forest law; (4) procedure and accounts.

MUNK'S CODLIACTONE is employed in various form of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Urania, 1,703 tons, Captain J Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a genral cargo.

The Eastern Telegraph Co's s s Amber, 557 tons, Captain R Gray, cleared on Saturday last for Aden.

The s s Ethelaida, 1,705 tons, Captain John Steel, sailed on Saturday last, for Antwerp, with a general cargo, and Mr W R Barclay as cabin passenger.

The s s Silverton, 1,723 tons, Captain J S Tonkin, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant, from Port Said (2nd March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Iran, 2,317 tons, Captain Jennings, arrived in harborbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (21st February), with a Cargo of 4,539 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Eeward Bates and Co.

The Clan Line s s Clan Fraser, 1,330 tons, Captain W Henderson, arrived in Harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W Greaves, Mr and Mrs Weir and infant, Mr Richer, Mr B D Lakdiwalla, Sister Glads, Sister May Douther, and 186 deck.

The City Line s s City of Kios, 2,283 tons, Captain A Kinloch, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool and Glasgow with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev and Mrs Harrison and infant, Mrs Robinson, and 4 children, Rev James Shepherd, Mrs H Harwood and infant, Mr and Mos Leberios and infant.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, via Kathiawar cost ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W J Deane and infant, Mr R J Harrison and three others, Mr Framji Dossabhoy Wadia, Mr W Henderson, Mr and Mrs R Walker, and 65 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday last, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Liverpool—Rev and Mrs Brennan and 3 children, Miss Dobson, Mrs Bashford, Mrs J Douglas and 3 children and ayah. For New York via Liverpool—Mrs and Miss Bissett. For London via Marseilles—Mr J B Paterson, Mr Thomas, Col C A Moore, Col and Mrs Jackson and 2 children, Captain J G Morris, Mrs Budden, 3 children, and Miss Budden. For Ismailia—Three Misses Donnells.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND ANSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,036 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Yokohama—Mr C H S Sarl. From Hongkong—Mr V Canjee, and Mr A Allarakhia. From Penang—Mr F H Hongkongwalla. From Sydney—Mr E H Morley, Mr B H Fawcett, and Mr R S Vincent. From Melbourne—Miss Leonard. From Adelaide—Mr T Lee. From Colombo—Mr and Mrs W L Thompson, Mr and Miss Hamilton, Mr J R W Forrest, Mr H E Neave, Major J W Spence, Mr and Mrs K Zilliacus, Mr A Massey, and Mrs Lee. From different Ports—14 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C of Wakefield	1937	Townsend			Bombay & Co.
B	Silverton	1723	Tonkin	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co
C	H Balckow	639	Hardcastle	P Gulf		B and P S N Co.
D	Urania	1703	Smith	Dunkirk	17-3	W&A Graham
F	Rheinfels	1773	Weber	Hemburg	21-3	Glade & Co
F	Fazilka	2698	Wilson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
G	Safari	891	Asthausen	Zanzibar	18-3	F Heyer
N	Ethelaida	1705	Steel	Antwerp	17-3	K Nixon & Co
O	Springfield	1457	Robson	London	24-3	K Nixon & Co
P	Raisby	1425	Campbell	Dunkirk	23-3	J Mackintosh.

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani..........Cutch Mandvie..........17-3 Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oceana	3174	Stewart	Not fixed		P & O Co
2	Persia	3547	Hutchinson	Lpool	17-3	Graham & Co
3	Peninsulnr	2711	Loggin	London	20-3	P & O Co
4	Surat	1677		Chilla	22-3	P & O Co.
5	Clyde	4078	Parfitt	London	21-3	P & O Co
7	Vindobona	2685	Mersa	Kobe	21-3	Lloyds & Co.
8	City of Khios	2283	Kinloch	Lipool	17-3	Sir C Forbes.
9	Ship Kelat	1800	Mackay	Mauritius		Ed Bates & Co.
10	Ramillies	1903	Richard	Trieste	20-3	J Mackintosh &Co
12	Quantoch	2193	Main	Dunkirk		J Morrison & Co.
13	Werneth Hall	2620	Wheeler	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
15	Golden Fleece	499	Way	Mauritius	31-3	H J M Cassum
16	St Giles	2202	Fortay	Antwerp		K Nixon&Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Silverton (s)	Tonkin	Port Said, March 2.
17	H. M. S. Serapis	Forsyth	Portsmouth, Feb 17.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, March 15.
	Oceana (s)	Stewart	London, Feb 23.
	Iran (s)	Jennings	Cardiff, Feb 21.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Henderson	Glasgow, Feb 8.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Karachi, March 15.
18	Arapahoe (s)	Wale	Cardiff, Feb 17.
	Rosetta (s)	Jephson	Shanghai, Feb 24.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Thibet (s)	Peters	China, &c.
	Elton (s)	Payne	Hamburg.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool, &c.
	City of Kios (s)	Kinloch	Liverpool.
	Ethelaida (s)	Steel	Antwerp.
	Ganges (s)	Atkinson	Aden.
	Urania (s)	Smith	Dunkirk.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
18	Amber (s)	Gray	Aden.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Silverton, for Antwerp.
" Bombay, for Hull.
" Southern Cross, for Havre.
" Henry Bolckow, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Simla, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Clyde (s), 2198, Parfitt
Peninsular (s), 2713, Loggin
Springfield, (s), 1457, Robson
City of Kios, (s), 2283, Kinloch
Werneth Hall (s), 2620, Wheeler
Persia (s), 2318, Hutchinson
Ethelaida (s), 1705, Steel
St Giles (s), 2202, Fortay
A J Balfour (s), 2228
Quantock (s), 2193, Main
Raisby (s), 1425, Campbell
Urania (s), 1704, Smith
Southern Cross (s), 3311, Child
Queen of Scots (sp), 1374 Lassel
City of Wakefield (s), 1937, Townsend
Kt Companion (s), 2543
Rheinfels (s), 2184
Ailsa Craig (s), 2189, Chalmers
Ramillies (s), 1904, Richards
Stanley (ship), 2106 Edgett
Malwa (s), 1694, Weighell
Siam (s), 1589
Surat (s), 1677
Vindobona (s), 3203, Mersa
Bombay (s), 2049, Robertson
Gladestry (s), 1521, Sivewright
Mount Hebron (s), 1668, Ellicott
Kelat McKay, 1822
Middlesex 1692, Clark
Naworth Castle, 1880, Smith

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bedford
H M S Cossack, Cross
H M S Lapwing, Dare
H M S Redbreast, Stewart
R I M S Dalhousie Black

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March.			
13	Lindula s	Allen	Bombay March 3
	Palamcotta s	Windebank	Singapore Feb 28
14	Greatham s	Gowing	Aden 25

DEPARTURES.

March 13.—Ship Shandon
March 14.—Steamers Gaekwar and Africa

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

March.		
14	Goa s	Negapatam
	Nowshera s	Rangoon
15	Eridan s	Calcutta
	Kerbela s	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

March.		
12	Nizam s	Bombay
13	Tellus s	Liverpool
	Henzada s	Rangoon
14	Goa s	Rangoon
	Raventhaler s	Calcutta
	Capenor s	Vizagapatam
	Nowshera s	Nagapatam
15	Clan Macalister s	London
	Eridan s	Colombo

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th February, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 66,521-1-6, and for goods, etc., Rs. 67,112-9-10, making altogether Rs. 1,33,633-11-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 128-2-0. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,54,013-9-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 147-10-7.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves, wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysantery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S New OPERA,—"Utopia" (Limited), Vocal Score, Piano Score, Libretto, Separate Songs and Selections from same. Also a number of the latest Songs published in London.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Good quality Waterproof Tweed HOLDALLS, 36 by 56, with Straps complete, Rs. 12-4 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION!! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Unsorted Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, for the Pandharpur Municipality, a HINDU L. M. & S., as Health Officer. Salary Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 75, by Rs. 5 annually. Horse Allowance Rs. 15 extra. Apply to PRESIDENT.

WON PRIZES, on Saturday last, at Byculla. "Rambler" Bicycle FIRST; "Juno" SECOND. Both supplied by VATCHA BROS., opposite Charni Station, Bombay.

BEACONSFIELD CIGARS.—Nos. 1 and 2 at Rs. 3 and 2-12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are Manufactured from finest selected and thoroughly matured Sumatra and Dindigul Tobaccos, and we are quite confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of these Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

CARPETS,—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

S. ZORASTER and Co. have a Very Large Assortment of INDIAN CURIOS, Enamels, Brass Work of every kind. Their Brass Tables, with Stands, are a Specialty. Old arms, Mina Work, &c. Every article sold Very Cheap. Orders will be carefully attended to.—S. ZORASTER and Co., Jeypore, Rajputana.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

RARE OPPORTUNITY! The lovers of Indian and English MUSIC are informed that a most novel, and first of its kind ever imported in Bombay, Musical Box, made of best Walnut Wood, 4 by 2 feet, with a very handsomely made table to match, playing 6 best selected Indian and English Airs, imported by and exhibited for SALE at CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Company's Watch-Maker, of Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES.—Just Unpacked. Prices very Moderate. Fresh Herrings, Tin As. 4. Fresh Salmon, Tin As. 7. Table Salt, Bottle As. 7. Findon Haddocks, Tin As. 9.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO LET.—Two Large and Very Comfortable Bungalows, "St. Elmo" and "Jewaji Hall." Both are centrally situated, near the Gymkhana, the Rugby Hotel, &c., and command a charming View of the Sea. For Rent, &c., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

TO LET.—"Nesbit Hall," an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, from 1st March. Apply at the Premises, or Messrs. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S SONS, No. 23, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of BAY ARABS, 14-2, 5 years, broken to double and singleharness and saddle. Open to examination and trial. Price Rs. 1,300, or with single and double black Brass-mounted Harness, Rs. 1,450. Apply to CAPT. HEMMING, R. E. Colaba.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand BABCOCK and WILCOX WATER-TUBE BOILER, 300 H. P., and 150 lbs. pressure, in good working order, suitable for either Coal or Wood fuel. Can be seen at work. For further particulars apply to the MANAGER, STANDARD MILLS, Lower Mahim.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at the Alexandra Hotel with my wife for 25 days, and have been very comfortable; the Proprietor is most obliging and does all in his power to make one feel at home and the table is also very good.—J. M. HARROWER, Kasganj.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, nearest to Narel Station, Gymkhana, &c., is situated on the Coolest spot, and IS NOT on the ROCKY PLATEAU where Hot Wind blows.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, by NAUMANN, far Superior in Workmanship, easy, simple and noiseless than any other machine manufactured.—SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer, 21, Medows Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COOKING STOVES and Complete Kitchen Ranges for burning of Coal or Wood fuel. Different Sizes and Designs. Illustrated Catalogues FREE.

MRS. E. GIBBON has REMOVED, from 1st March, 1894, to No. 17, SLEATER ROAD, near Crawford Building (or West side of the Grant Road Railway Station), Bombay.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,800. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 850. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

WE Manufacture the AUTOMATIC CHAIN STITCH MACHINES. They are noiseless and very easy.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE Latest Novelty in VIOLIN BOWS, being Strung with finest gut instead of Hair. They produce a perfect tone, and are very durable.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, School of Art Compound, Take the Road leading to the Left after entering the Compound Gate, near the Pottery-Sign Board.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRENCH and GERMAN TAUGHT QUICKLY by an Experienced English Tutor. Terms moderate. Excellent Testimonials. Apply to TUTOR, care of this Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MATHERAN or LANOWLI.—BUNGALOW WANTED, for the Hot Weather. Address, stating terms, "D. J.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay

LANOWLI.—WANTED, from April 15, Comfortable BUNGALOW. Address, with terms "No. 256," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.

IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
SURGEON DENTIST
CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1894.
Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A. November 15th, 1893.

INDIAN
CURIOSITIES MART.

DIAMOND RUBIES and SAPPHIRE RINGS, and other Precious Stones and Beautiful Jewellery, and all Kinds of Loose Stones.

Silver, Copper and Brass Old and New Workmanship Articles.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c., to be had CHEAP at

HURJEEMULL & CO.,

BOMBAY:	DELHI:
Rampart Row.	Chandni Chowk.

NIXON & Co.'s
"INVALID'S PORT."

WE desire to bring this to the notice of those who require a less costly Port than is our own excellent Invalid's quality. Nixon's has more body, is very good, but not so mature and superior, nevertheless it is a Wine for Invalids and very reasonable.

Price per Dozen Rs. 24-8; Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
RETAIL AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
BEYNON & Co., Chemists, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	3	8
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE........ Rs. 5.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 17.

CONSOLS declined ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 99 5/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¼. The market rates of discount were reduced by ⅛ per cent. on short London Bills, and 1/8 on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, to 1¼ and 1 3/8 per cent., respectively. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16d. higher, at £59 9-16. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 1/16d. per oz; and in New York, the metal was 3/8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 59¼ cents., with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¾ dollars. The Indian Council allotted ¼ lakh of extra Bills on Madras at 1s. 1 15-16d.—the same price as was obtained on Thursday for the trifling amount in Bombay. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1¾d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £170,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to this port, and £20,000 in Silver to Calcutta, which makes the shipments of the white metal to Bombay a million and-a-half since the beginning of the year, besides £100,000 shipped to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 98¾ *ex-coupson*; Paris Exchange in London was unaltered at frs. 25·20½.

All financial quotations from London through Reuter came unchanged to-day; the only fresh item wired being the allotment of five lakhs of Indian Council extra Wire Transfers in Bombay at 1s. 1 31-32d. Silver in New York is also unchanged.

The London Goat Skin Sale closed yesterday with Bombay prime quality firmer; but medium quality ½d. per lb. lower; and Madras prime quality firmer, and prices 1d. per lb. higher. The total quantity sold was 1,056,000 skins out of the 1,070,000 offered at this sale. The Sheep Skin Sale opened dull, and prices 1d. per lb. lower.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 31½s. per 416 lbs. cif., sellers, April-May shipment to Dunkirk, tone of the market dull. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,870,000 quarters, or 180,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of ready Mid.-Americans remained at 4 1/8d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 63-64d. for March-May deliveries, and 4 3-64d. for July-August. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Bengal. and "Good" Tinnevelly were 1-16d. and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly 1/8d. per lb. lower. The day's Imports were 16,000 bales.

The Manchester market was steady; and Reuter quotes 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, at 4s. 6d. per piece; 8¼ lb. Shirtings, at 5s. 6d.; 39-in. Jacconets, at 2s. 5½d.; 45-in. Mulls, at 2s. 7d.; and 40s. Mule Twist, at 7½d. per lb.—the prices for Cloth being the same as were wired on the 7th inst. for all except Jacconets, which are ½d. lower; and Twist, which has meantime declined 1/8d. per lb.

This afternoon, Cotton in Liverpool closed steady; Surats dull; and Arrivals quiet; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 10,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices are all unchanged. The Manchester market remains steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 3,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 63,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 7,000 bales smaller, at 67,000 bales. The Imports were 29,000 bales less, at 98,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 25,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 171,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and 90,000 bales than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 10,000 bales during the week; but of Surats there were 22,000 bales more in sight, the figures which we give below now showing in the total Supply of Cotton for all Europe, an increase of 287,000 bales as compared with last year, and a decrease of 197,000 bales as against 1892; and, in the case of East Indian Cottons, an increase of 113,000 bales, and of 81,000 bales in the same comparison, respectively. The price of ready Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool was 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday; and Arrivals declined 3-32d. to 1/8d. during the week, the spot price yesterday having been 13-16d. lower than at the same time last year, but 9-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year.

In New York yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7¼ cents per lb; but Futures for June were six points lower at 7·50 cents. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, making the week's total again a good deal heavier than for the corresponding week last year, though much lighter than in 1892; the total figures now showing an increase of 935,000 bales, and a decrease of 993,000 bales compared with last year, and the year before, respectively.

To-day there has been no change in the spot price in New York; but June Futures have advanced 6 points, returning to Thursday's quotation of 7·56 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales last year, and 12,000 bales in 1892. The Cotton in sight is 6,680,000 bales, compared with 6,600,000 visible at the end of last week.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous saasons:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Week's receipts	65,000	48,000	91,000
" exports to U. Kingdom..	31,000	31,000	32,000
" " Continent......	37,000	24,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ..	5,333,000	4,403,000	6,331,000
" exports to U. K. do. ..	2,406,000	1,717,000	2,678,000
" " to Continent do. ..	1,809,000	1,502,000	1,930,000
" Stock in the Ports	820,000	869,000	407,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Total supply of all kinds	4,350,000	4,063,130	4,546,910
" " Surats	324,000	211,000	243,090

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,825,000	1,653,760	1,734,550
" London	8,000	5,000	8,000
American Afloat	130,000	60,000	120,000
East Indian "	16,000	10,000	17,000
Total ...	1,979,000	1,728,760	1,879,550
Price of Mid-Americans	4⅛d.	4 15-16d.	3 9-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3½d.	4 7-16d.	3 3-16d.
Difference.....	⅝d.	½d.	7-16d.

Locally, Cotton has been quiet to-day, very little business having been reported in either direction; but prices are all unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of Damergaum, at Rs. 189; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 156-62; 100 each new Jalgaum, at Rs. 171¼; Mowa, at Rs. 189; and Khundwa, at Rs. 184; and 100 old Veerumgaum, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT has been in rather better demand by shippers, and a moderate business has been reported, in a steady market. The price of *Pessy* has advanced one anna per cwt., and we now quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent. Rs. 3-14-0 per cwt.
do 85 „ 3-12-0 „

other descriptions being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have also been steady and in moderate request for export; and *Linseed* is half-an-anna dearer, at Rs. 7-3-0 per cwt., other kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............................	10,549	bales
Wheat............................	12,107	cwts.
Linseed	41,326	„
Rapeseed	13,469	„
Gingelly............................	4,665	„
Groundnuts	4,531	„
Castorseed............................	636	„
Rice	3,226	„

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage has been offering to-day at yesterdays' rates; but no fresh business has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 1 15-16d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a few Bills being placed at the rate, for near delivery, also some for the end of May at 1s. 1 31-32d. Some ready Telegraphic was also reported done at 1s. 1 15-16d.; but as usual on mail-day, the business passing has not been large. From Calcutta we hear that rates are about 1-32d. higher than yesterday, and we closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 1 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...		1s. 1 29-32 to 15-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 1 31-32d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Francs	do.	1·48¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a steady feeling at 103 11-16 to ¾ for Fours, for cash and the settling day at the end of the month, and business was afterwards booked for the Account at 103 7/8: but eventually the rate settled down to 103 13/16 for Money and Account, at which it left off. The price of 3½ per Cents advanced to 100 1-8.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue; an advance of Rs. 5 each in Mofussil, and Volkarts' Cotton Press Press shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Lukhmidas, and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit Mill Scrip.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

ERSKINE—February 26, at Brighton, Julia Shortt, relict of John Erskine, of Elambazar, Bengal, aged 79.

HURLOCK—February 25, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs O'Ratigan, of 4, Rathmines-park, Dublin, Mrs Virginia G Hurlock, widow of the late Capt R Hurlock, 29th Madras Native Infantry, aged 79.

JENKINS—March 14, at Inverness, Scotland, Robert Palmer Jenkins, eldest son of Major-General C V Jenkins, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 40 years.

MACKINNON—February 24, at 19, Corkstreet, W Janet Colquhoun, widow of the late Sir W Mackinnon, Bart, CIE.

PORTER—February 26, at Cookham, Mary, daughter of the late Capt Porter, E I C.

RIVIERE—February 24, Augustus Riviere, H E I C S, of Parchmore-road, Thornton-heath, and Esperance Villa, South Hornsey.

SMITH—February 24, at 23, Westbourne-terrace-road, W Louisa, the relict of Samuel Smith, of Calcutta, and formerly widow of J W C Chalmers, 73rd Regt Bengal N I, and last surviving daughter of the late Major William Macquhae, Bengal Horse Artillery, aged 74 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SASSOON—March 18, at his residence, Malabar Hill, Solomon David Sassoon, aged 52, deeply regretted. Funeral at 8 o'clock this (Monday) morning,

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

CRESSWELL—BICKLE—March 14, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Ven Archdeacon W Weston Elwes, Walter Neve Cresswell, of Bombay, to Helen Louisa, youngest daughter of George Bickle, Registrar, University of Madras, and late Inspector of Schools, Madras.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAWES—March 9, at Quilon, the wife of Captain W M Dawes, 28th M I, of a son

WILLIAMS—March 8, at Lucknow, the wife of C A L Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YOUNG—HILLS—March 7, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev E J Warlow, Chaplain, Henry Alfred Young, Royal Artillery, to Ellen Maude, eldest daughter of Capt C Hills, 2nd Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

DEATH.

QUIGLEY—March 8, at Murree, quite suddenly of acute bronchitis, Kate Elizabeth Quigley, the dearly beloved and eldest child of Mr and Mrs Quigley, Punjab Police, Delhi, aged 12 years and 3 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1894.

THE riots at Yeola, in the Nassick district, are the subject of a Government Resolution exceeding in amplitude that devoted to the Bombay riots in August last. There is good reason for going into the subject of the disturbances which took place at Yeola, with greater fulness than those in this city. The facts were so patent, and the administrative problems are much more difficult owing to the partisan feeling which made the functionaries on the spot unreliable and worse than useless. It has been said—chiefly before the occurrence of the Bombay riots—that were the higher posts in the local police force largely native, such troubles would not arise, or if they did would be more easily suppressed, for native functionaries would understand the disposition of the native sects, and would be able to obviate misunderstanding and smooth away nascent differences. This theory receives a considerable shock from what took place at Yeola, a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the administration of which was entirely in the hands of the mamlatdar, the aval karkun, and the native officer of the police. So far were these functionaries from being in touch with the feelings and disposition of the native community, that on the morning of the 6th February the date of the serious riot which resulted in the defilement and destruction of three of the mosques and the chief temple of the town, the mamlatdar reported to Mr. Winter, the District Magistrate at Nassick, that the Hindu and Mussulman communities had become friends and that there was no danger of any trouble. The mamlatdar, himself a Hindu, was about to start from Yeola by the 10-16 a.m. train for Nassick, to give Mr. Winter a full account of the satisfactory settlement arrived at, when the news was brought to him that a dead pig, cut in two, had been thrown during the night into the Patel's Mosque. That was the signal for an uprising on the part of the Mussulmans, who in retaliation halalkhored a cow in the Muralidhar Temple, which again led to the firing and destruction of several mosques by the Hindus. This unexpected refutation of the smooth assurance that all was quiet, and past differences had been assuaged interfered with the mamlatdar's journey to Nassick to give the gratifying intelligence to his superior in greater detail. It cannot be said that the local authorities did nothing. The mamlatdar sent off two telegrams to the Collector. The first ran: "Pig cut in Patel's Mosque; Hindus and Mahomedans fighting commenced." Soon after the slaughter of a cow in the Hindu Temple, the Mamlatdar sent a second telegram: "Mahomedans cut cow in Hindu Temple; Hindus and Mahomedans fighting commenced; want military assistance sharp."

Having despatched this second telegram the mamlatdar thought he had done quite enough and retired to the kutcheri. The second telegram was despatched at 10 a.m. For two hours the mamlatdar appears to have done nothing. At noon he heard that the Hindus were "making arrangements" to burn the Jumma Mosque. He began to make preparations to send a police force to protect the mosque, when he heard that the Mussalmans had set fire to the Muralidhar Temple. He at once accompanied the police to the temple; where he was confronted by a crowd of Mussalmans who threw stones at him and the police. On this solitary occasion he showed some energy. The fire becoming serious, and threatening to reach the police line and other buildings, he ordered his escort to fire blank cartridge. That having no effect, buckshot was fired from twenty guns, and one man was killed. The crowd then dispersed, but no arrests were made. While efforts were being made to extinguish the fire news was brought that the Hindus had set fire to the Aina Mosque. The mamlatdar sent police to enquire if that were the fact, they returned and reported that it was so, but the mamlatdar did not go to the mosque, or take any further steps in regard to it. Having extinguished the fire at the temple, he returned to the police lines; where, at two o'clock, it was reported to him that the Aina Mosque had been set on fire; he sent to verify the fact, but did not go to the place. Nor did he go to the Patkoda Mosque, when an hour later that also was set on fire. He remained where he was, and despatched a telegram to the Commanding Officer of the troops at Ahmednagar:—"Fearful fighting and house-burning here; send one company by special train at once." And he sent a similar telegram to the Collector at Nassick. But not a single arrest was made by the forty-five police available; there was no effort to disperse the Hindu mosque-burners by the method which had proved effectual in respect of the Mussalmans who were burning the temple. Had Yeola possessed a Mussulman mamlatdar doubtless a whiff of buckshot would have saved all the mosques from destruction. As it was the burning of the mosques was in no way interfered with. Not only was no arrest made; none was attempted. The riots subsided, in the opinion of Mr. Fleet, the Commissioner, not because of any repressive measures taken by the police, but because the people were tired out and could do no more. But threatening crowds moved about the town. As soon as the telegrams were received the Collector proceeded by special train to Yeola where he arrived in the evening; the Commissioner who was in the Satara district, travelled day and night and arrived on the 8th, Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, and Mr. Osmaston, one of the officers of that department, accompanied the Collector to the scene of the disturbances. A detachment of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers from Munmar arrived before the military. Order was restored as if by magic. But a great deal of mischief had been done through the supineness of the local authority and police. Four men had been killed and twenty-one were treated for injuries in the infirmary. The destruction of property was considerable, the Mussulmans who form only a third part of the population, being the greatest sufferers. The interior of one temple was destroyed by fire; two were injured and looted, and in a third the sacred image was thrown down. That was the extent of the damage experienced by the Hindus. On the other hand three mosques were entirely demolished, twelve Mussulman houses were burned, six houses and fifteen shops broken open and the property therein taken out and burned; twenty-six other houses were wrecked. In addition to the three mosques destroyed, one was damaged by fire. The responsibility for the riots and the consequent loss of life and destruction of religious edifices lies primarily at the door of those who killed a pig and threw the body into the Patel's Mosque with the evident intention of outraging Mussulman feeling, and in the second place at that of the local officers who reported to their superiors that there was no danger of any disturbance and who when the disturbances broke out took no effective steps whatever to restore order.

THE resolution of Government goes very minutely into the circumstances which first called attention to the regrettable fact that the amicable relations which formerly subsisted between the Hindus and the Mussulmans of Yeola had been disturbed. On the 14th September last during the Gunputty festival six hundred Mussulmans assembled under pretext of a feast at the Patel's Mosque, past which the Hindu procession was to come. They stated that they did not object to the procession but that music played while passing the building would disturb them at their prayers. The Hindus were willing to forego any music but that of cymbals; but the Mussalmans objected to music of any kind. The Hindus showed good sense by acting on the advice of the police and taking the procession by another route. Mr. Winter took the precaution of bringing extra police into the town, and ordering the mosque to be closed during the passing of the procession on the last and greatest day of the festival. The Mussulmans submitted to the order closing the mosque, but took it very much to heart. Then came the Dassera holidays in October. The Collector ordered that for seven days the procession was not to pass before any mosque, but that on the three following days the procession might pass certain mosque—a different one each day—only a cymbal being played within fifteen paces of the building. The Hindus acquiesced outwardly at least; but had no procession until the days came on which the mosque might be passed. On the first of those days they rushed their procession down a prohibited street so as to pass the principal entrance of the Jumma Mosque instead of the entrance to the compound. A score of Mussulmans attempted to resist this deviation, and there was a fight. Some arrests being made order was restored. On the 19th the Hindus and the Mussulmans having come to an understanding, the procession was to pass the mosque with only a cymbal playing; but at the last moment the Hindus refused to be bound by the compromise, and Mr. Hayward to avert a serious riot modified the Collector's order, and prohibited any music in front of the mosque. The Hindus threatened to rush their procession with music past all the mosques, and through the Mussulman quarter. Two companies of Native Infantry were sent for. The Hindus refusing to take out their procession till past the hour fixed, they were forbidden to take it out at all. On the 23rd October the Hindus sent messengers to collect 9,000 villagers from the country round for the following day, with the intention of taking a monster procession past all the mosques. The presence of additional troops prevented this. On the night of the 23rd a Nandi or image of the Sacred Bull of Siva was thrown out of a Hindu temple. The Hindu police officers believe that this was done to excite the community against the Mussulmans. An order of the Collector closing the mosque during a procession was appealed against by the Mussulmans to the High Court, but the Court declined to interfere with the discretion of the Collector. This dispute about the right of processions with music in front of mosques having come to a temporary close through the exhaustion of what may be called processional festivals, certain influences were brought to bear which resulted in the boycotting of the Mussulman weavers and other residents by the Hindus, who refused to deal with them. Hindus who continued to deal with them were condemned to pay a fine by their caste-fellows. By December however this phase had passed, and the Collector was informed by the local authorities that the differences had been adjusted, and things settled down.

Every endeavour was made to ascertain from native officers, who formerly served in Yeola, what the old practice had been in regard to processions and music. A dozen or fourteen versions were given by Hindu and Musulman functionaries. The former declared that music was always played when the mosques were being passed, and no offence was given or taken, the latter were unanimous that the music always ceased when the pr came near a mosque. Before the sp unrest which now prevails manifested it neither side desired to give offence to other, and it made little matter whether the music ceased or not at any part of the route. But the difficulty of deciding on the abstract question seems to be simplified by the ruling of the High Court in 1859, long before these troubles began, which laid it down that music in itself is not a religious exercise, and that when it becomes a nuisance to others it should be stopped like any other nuisance. What is really required is a spirit of toleration—a willingness to give and take, to live and to let live. We have seen the results of giving way to a spirit of mutual intolerance at Yeola and elsewhere. No Government can tolerate the defilement and destruction of temples and mosques, fighting in the streets, and the burning of houses and property. The Government of Bombay has directed that the cost of the additional police force employed in Yeola shall be paid by a rate levied on the inhabitants liable to pay the municipal house-tax. The action taken by Mr. Winter, and the measures carried out by Mr. Hayward, the Assistant Collector, and Mr. Gibbs, Superintendent of Police, are approved and commended. The mamlatdar is—in the absence of any satisfactory explanation that may be forthcoming—declared to have shown himself unfit for the charge of a taluka, and the aval karkun, who absented himself from duty during the entire day of the riots is pronounced to be unfit for the public service. The officer in charge of the police is also held—subject to any explanation he may be able to give—unfit to hold his present rank. What would have happened to Bombay in August last if the public force had been in the hands of men who were themselves partisans?

OUR London correspondent says that on account of the intensely absorbing character of the political crisis at home, the statements of Mr. Westland in Calcutta and of Lord Kimberley in Whitehall respecting the undeserved favour shown to Lancashire by the exemption of her piece-goods from the new or restored tariff, have not attracted quite so much attention as would otherwise have been the case; but outside the circles of those immediately interested much sympathy, however, was expressed with the views put forward with creditable plainness of speech by the leading journal. "It is difficult," says the *Times*, "to avoid the conclusion that the cotton industry has secured exemption because it is well organized and strongly represented in Parliament. The Government cannot afford to risk the loss of a dozen seats in Lancashire." A leading Radical London paper says that the news will be received with very mixed feelings in this country, and boldly asserts that the exception is "made in the interests of Lancashire." A distinguished ex-Viceroy in a conversation during the agitation for more stringent factory legislation in India said:—"I am convinced that whenever India's interests clash with those of Lancashire, the former goes to the wall." Is not this rather a humiliating confession for an English statesman to be obliged to make? The deputation that waited upon Lord Kimberley the day before the mail left was a very large one, and represented almost every branch of the cotton trade and most of the Chambers of Commerce in Lancashire. They were accompanied by eight or ten members of Parliament, and representatives of the operatives, spinners, and weavers' societies. Their object was to protest against any re-imposition of the duties on cotton goods; such a step, it was urged, would inflict a most serious blow on Lancashire trade, already suffering from the fall in silver. Lord Kimberley, however, quite took the wind out of the sails of the deputation by announcing beforehand that it had already been decided not to re-impose any import duties on cotton. He might have saved them the trouble of going to him, but was obliged to wait until the announcement had been made in India before stating the decision that had been arrived at. He told them, however, that there was a strong feeling in India in favour of the import duties. Referring to the unsatisfactory condition of Indian finances, and the silver question, he remarked that stability of exchange was more important than a high exchange, and the course the Government were now pursuing was, he was convinced, most likely to lead to stability. The action of the market would bring them to the point which would probably be permanent, and he reminded the deputation, with much satisfaction, that on the previous day the Government had sold India Councils Bills to the extent of 80 lakhs of rupees in the open market in London. He considered that an indication that they were on the right track, and that there was a prospect of a return to a more normal state of things. The gathering of "Cotton Lords" and their dependents certainly experienced a sense of relief at Lord Kimberley's declaration, but thought that they might have been saved the time and expense of coming up to town. Some people are never satisfied!

THE following items of news are taken from trans-frontier news-letters, and the Lahore paper publishes them for what they may be worth:—The Amir has lately put to death Sirdars Sultan Ahmad Khan and Muhammad Safar Khan, Kazilbash of Kabul, sons of Ali Jan Khan, "Buk," on suspicion of having communication with the Hazara people who revolted twice against the Amir. Their property, land, etc., at Kabul, amounting to several lakhs of rupees, have been confiscated. Their relations and families are under surveillance, and will shortly be deported. Mir Muhammad Ali, the Amir's post-master at Peshawar, who was called to Kabul by the Amir, is now submitting his accounts. The Amir asked him about the working of his officials at Peshawar and on the post-master's complaining of their working, the Amir ordered the return to Kabul of Abdul Khalik Khan Badami, who has been relieved of his duties by Mir Sayad Beg Badakshani, *alias* Sher Khan. Agha Jan, the Amir's Kafila Bashi, has also been called, and will be relieved by Shamas-ud-Din Khan who reached Peshawar yesterday. The Amir's son, Habibulla, is at Jellalabad and has had an interview with Muhammad Akbar Khan, the Khan of Lalpura. After the Nowroz, *i.e.*, 21st March, 1894, the Amir's son will arrange for his marriage and give final orders about the frontier matters, etc., which he came to settle.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT delivered a lecture on "Theosophy and Religion" yesterday evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, before a large audience. Colonel Olcott who presided, said that since her arrival in India last November Mrs. Besant had delivered 120 lectures in various parts of the country. During her lengthy discourse she compared doctrines of various Indian religions, pointing out that they all were same in spirit. At the conclusion of her lecture she was loudly applauded. Colonel Olcott announced that the following (this Monday) evening Mrs. Besant would lecture on "Modern Progress," at the Novelty Theatre. Mrs. Besant leaves for England by the extra mail steamer to-morrow morning.

MESSRS. TATA & SONS write:—We have this day (Saturday) received a telegram from the Nippdn Yusen Kaisha that they have purchased a new steamer, the Idizumimaru, 5,000 tons, which will most probably be put on the Bombay-Japan Line.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, March 17.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Florence, yesterday.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been re-elected for West Leeds unopposed.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

Mr. Fowler, replying to several questions in the House of Commons, last night, said that Lord Kimberley's decision regarding the exemption of cotton goods from duty in India was not taken with the assent of his Council. Mr. Fowler said he would endeavour, before the debate on Indian Finance came on, to lay on the table of the House the despatches that passed between Lord Kimberley and the Viceroy on the subject of the Indian Tariff.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, in moving the Army Estimates in the Commons, said that recruiting had been excellent, and all ranks were full.

Regarding cordite, he said that it gives universal satisfaction.

The workmen in the Government factories had met the introduction of the Eight Hours' Movement in the best spirit, and he was confident that there would be no loss from it.

Mr. Bannerman then said that, owing to the marvellous results of the Army Temperance Society in India, the estimates would include a vote to establish a similar society in Great Britain.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

The Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race was rowed this morning, and resulted in Oxford winning by four lengths.

LORD ROSEBERY AT EDINBURGH.

March 18.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh, yesterday said that the increase in the British Navy was not, an aggressive measure, but was the greatest guarantee for the peace of Europe.

His Lordship was confident that the next election would reduce the opposition to Home Rule, thereby convincing the Lords.

He said that his statement made in the Lords, on the 12th instant, had been misread, and that what he said was that in order to pass Home Rule, it must carry conviction to the heart of England. He ridiculed the idea that the passage of measures affecting the Kingdom was dependent on the English vote, and said the House of Lords was a danger to the State, but the Government were impotent without the people.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 16.

The Reichstag has passed the Commercial Treaty lately concluded between Russia and Germany.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, March 16.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

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PROTEST MEETING IN POONA.

THE RE-IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 18.

At a large public meeting, held to-day, to protest against the present system of Indian taxation and rejection of duties on cotton goods, Rao Bahadur Dhakjee in the chair, over a thousand people were present, when the following resolutions were adopted :—1 That in the opinion of this meeting the present financial crisis is mainly due to the want of a proper control over expenditure, and, that no permanent relief is possible until the taxpayer and the British Parliament are by statutory powers placed in a position to exercise such control over expenditure in India and England relatively. 2 That this meeting place on record their best thanks to the Hon. Mr. Playfair, the Hon. Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, the Hon. Sir G. H. Evans, the Hon. Fazulbhai Vishram, the Hon. the Maharajah of Durbhanga, the Hon. the Maharaja of Ajudhia, and the Hon. G. M. Chitanvis for raising their voice in the interest of the people in the Supreme Legislative Council and voting against the new Tariff Act as being entirely opposed to public opinion in India, specially so,because it does not include cotton goods and yarns in the schedule of taxation. 3. That to enable the Government to meet the growing wants of the administration it is extremely desirable and necessary that a Royal Commission of Inquiry should be appointed to suggest means by which the amount of Home Charges can be reduced ; and the financial charges of the Government of India in England and India be placed on a sound footing. 4. That this meeting generally approves of the draft memorial and authorizes the managing committee of the Industrial Association of Western India to take steps to draw up a memorial in a proper form, to circulate the same for signatures, and to submit it to the House of Commons for their consideration at an early date.

(From Correspondents.)

POONA, March 18.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held, under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India, this evening, in the large open compound, near Apa Balwant's. Rao Bahadoor Dhakji Kasinathji Row, J. P., presided. Four resolutions were unanimously adopted. The meeting condemns the present Tariff Act, because it does not levy duty upon cotton goods and yarns ; but the position of the Association is that they take a broad view of the whole financial situation, and say that unless radical measures of reform are introduced the Government of India cannot be placed beyond such a crisis.

THE PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

JUNAGAD, March 18.

The special Sessions Court resumed its sitting on Saturday when the witnesses who were absconding were produced before the Court, and were asked to furnish written explanations about their absence. Harishankar Vasudev, a Patan priest, was then examined. He identified thirteen out of the accused as striking the bavas on the agashi and five as entering Bhuria Bava's mandir by the north door. Ganda Devshankar was next examined. He identified two out of the accused as striking Ambashankar and five as striking Jeshankar. Ranchod Baldevdas Sukhramdass was next examined. He deposed that he witnessed the killing of Nagardas and Valabh, and identified one out of the accused as striking Nagardas. He next said that he himself was severely injured and identified two out of those that struck him. Jeshankar Odhavji was next examined. He identified four out of the accused as striking Trikam and Prahmanand, near the chhapri. Manoharlal Choba was next examined ; he said that he occupied a room in Dehosarg, which was broken into. He lost Rs. 150 which he had buried under-ground.

THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The camps of the Delimitation Officers on the Indo-Afghan frontier will, it is expected, be formed by April 1 at the latest, by which time the Amir's representative should be ready to commence work.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Rawlins, Accountant-General, Madras, has cancelled his application for leave, and Mr. Branson, Deputy Accountant-General, who was to have officiated for him, will remain at Bombay.

Mr. J. W. Neill, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, retires in April, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. F. Stevens, at present at Mozufferpore.

Mr. Burbridge has been appointed Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras, vice Mr. Anthony. Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty will probably be posted to Bombay as Assistant Accountant-General.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF RAMPUR.

When the Nawab of Rampur is installed on the 4th April, the Council of Regency in the State will be dissolved, and in its place an Administrative Council will be appointed to assist the Nawab.

Captain J. K. Colvin becomes Resident and Political Officer of Rampur in subordination to the Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces at Bareilly.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

The Anglo-Chinese Convention regarding the Burma frontier provides for a joint commission to demarcate the border. The work will probably take three years, as the surveys can only be continued for some two months in each cold weather.

The present British posts will remain undistured until the demarcation is undertaken.

EDUCATION REPORTS FOR 1892-93.

The annual Education Reports for the year 1892-93 has been reviewed by the Government of India. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by nearly twelve lakhs, mainly in connection with secondary and primary education. There was a sustained increase in the number of Mahomedan pupils, which rose by some nine thousand.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, March 16.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this morning.

TRIESTE, March 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived this afternoon.

COLOMBO, March 18.

French mail steamer Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived

The Bombay Japan Line steamer Lendisfarne sailed from Colombo for Bombay, on the evening of the 16th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, March 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 5/8
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	59 9-16
Bar Silver	27 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000.	
„ „ Imports of Cotton	93,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	5,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,825,000	„
„ „ Surats	16,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London	8,000	„

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The annual athletic sports, in connection with the above Institute, were held on Saturday afternoon, in the compound of the college premises before a fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of different communities. The building and the compound were tastefully decorated with bunting and banners. The popular band was in attendance and delighted the spectators at intervals with a selection of music. The entrees were quite satisfactory in almost all the events, which were well contested. Some of the events, such as the three-legged race, the running and threading the needle and the sepoy's chatty race caused much amusement. In the "running and threading the needle" race each competitor started for his first lap with a needle and a bit of thread in his hand. At the end of the first lap he handed the needle to be threaded to a lady nominated beforehand by each competitor. The lady so nominated threaded the needle as soon as possible and handed it back to the competitor, who ran again to complete the second lap with the thread and needle in hand. Two prizes were given to the ladies nominated by the first four winners. They were Miss Phythian and Miss Pereira. The following are the results of the races :—

1st Event.—Hurdle Race (120 yards).

George Wise	1
P. C. Ghose	2

2nd Event.—Throwing the Cricket Ball. (Two throws only.)

E G Faria, 81yds	1
A C Bowack, 80yds, 2ft, 8in	2

3rd Event.—Walking Race (1 mile).

P Corke	1
J B Spencer	2
E Hoogwerf	3

4th Event.—Egg and Spoon Race (120 yards.)

E Hoogwerf	1
S D Naigamwala	2

5th Event.—Bicycle Race (2 miles).

H Patell	1
Treasurywala	2

6th Event.—Three-legged Race (220 yards).

E C Patell H M Cotch	1
A C Bowack George Morrod	2
H Barrett Treasurywala	3

7th Event.—Threading the Needle (¼ mile).

G Morrod (Miss Phythian)	1
A Westerling (Miss Pereira)	2

8th Event.—Putting the Shot (2 throws only).

A C Bowack, 27ft, 9in	1
S D Naigamwala, 25ft, 9½in	2
H Patell, 25ft, 9in	3

9th Event.—Flat Race (120 yards).

C Corke	1
George Morrod	2

10th Event.—Flat Race (¼ mile).

V B Mishra	1
P C Ghose	2
E Hoogwerf	3
B B Ranade	4

11th Event.—Consolation Race (220 yards).

Ahmadi	1
DaCosta	2

The 12th event was the sepoys' chatty race, which was run to the great amusement of those present.

13th Event.—Fancy Carnival.

H Barrett (Hindu Ascetic)	1

The 14th and last event was the Tug-of-War between night and day classes, and the latter gained the victory.

Mrs. Beaufort having distributed the prizes three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort terminated the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening. She left Karachi on the 15th instant with the 2nd Middlesex Regiment and details comprising 23 officers, 860 rank and file, 24 women and 62 children, 175 followers, and 8 horses. She had a fine passage. The Clive will leave here for Karachi, with the 5th Bombay Infantry, on the 20th instant. The following is a list of the officers :—Lieut.-Col. Garstin, Major Blake, Capt. Sharpe, Capt. Ward, Capt. Nelson, Capt. Hayes, Lieut. Burch, Lieut. Muriel, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Chandler, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Cattell, Lieut. Wall, 2nd Lieut. Branson, 2nd Lieut. Foster, 2nd Lieut. Preston, 2nd Lieut. Ingle, 2nd Lieut. Muscroft, Capt. and Adjt. and Mrs. Scott Moncrieff, 2nd Middlesex Regt. ; Surg.-Capt. Wyatt, Med. Dept. ; Captain Gordon and Lieut. Phillips, R. A. ; Vety.-Lieut. Taylor, A. V. Dept. ; Asst. Apoth. Barrett and Mrs. Gillespie and child, Med. Dept. ; Schoolmaster and Mrs. Schofield and child, Y. L. I.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 2.

This has been a week of quite phenomenal excitement consequent upon the impending resignation of Mr. Gladstone. We have passed through some memorable political crises during the past eight years, but even Mr. Gladstone's sudden conversion to Home Rule produced no stir in the public mind to be compared to the agitation caused by the more or less definite announcement of the past few days that the statesman who has for such a long series of years overlopped all his contemporaries, is about to bring his unsurpassed career to a close. "Such an event," as the *Times* felicitously observes this morning, "cannot be contemplated save with sadness and regret, least of all by those who cannot command the consolation of faith, 'in the beneficence of that career' and unqualified admiration of its achievements." Friends and opponents are united at this crisis by a common sentiment of respectful sympathy that overleaps all differences and antagonisms. In giving utterances to these words the leading journal does but echo what are, I am sure, the sentiments of the best Englishmen, however they may differ respecting what ought to be the policy of our law-makers and rulers. But there is not only a pathetic side to the approaching disappearance of Mr. Gladstone from the stage of public life—for it can hardly be supposed, as some contend, that he will continue to devote continuous attention to political affairs after he has given up the reins of office and the Leadership of the Liberal Party—there is a more practical side, as some Conservatives are beginning to realise. In the estimation of his antagonists, Mr. Gladstone is everything that is bad politically, but he has, perhaps, more than the world is at present aware of acted as a restraint upon the headlong course of his more impetuous followers. Whoever his successor may be, whether it be Lord Rosebery, Sir William Harcourt, Lord Kimberley, or some "dark horse," he will find it difficult to curb the excesses of the restless spirits who sit below, and even above the gangway, on the right of the Speaker's chair. It has been for many years a commonplace that when Mr. Gladstone dies the "floodgates of Democracy" would be thrown wide open with widespreading consequences. Mr. Gladstone will, it seems, be dead as a Great Captain from to-morrow. We shall see before long whether the prediction I have referred to is fulfilled. Will any other leader be able to keep the heterogenous masses who compose the Liberal Party in one tolerably harmonious whole ? Already, before Mr. Gladstone has actually divested himself of the mantle of power ominous rumours of important secessions reach us. I do not know—you will have ascertained—what truth there may be in the rumour, but there is this afternoon a story afloat that Earl Spencer, alarmed by the proportion which the cry against the House of Lords is assuming, and the impetus that it is thought will be given to the movement by Mr. Gladstone's unexpectedly vigorous onslaught last night, has determined to resign his position as First Lord of the Admiralty. Personally, I am inclined to discredit the report, but I find it accepted in some quarters, occasionally well-informed, and his name is certainly left out of the possibly wholly imaginary lists of the Reconstructed Ministry now being handed about in the political clubs.

When I wrote last week the statements as to Mr. Gladstone's intentions were so vague, that even in the House of Commons (where, strange though it may seem, the best political information is not always to be obtained) it was possible to meet Liberal M.P.s not mere "items," but men of some standing who laughed at the motion of an early change in the Premiership at the invention partly of the papers and partly of the enemy. On Saturday, a little incident occurred that was seized hold of by the journals, and used with sensational effect : Lord Rosebery, while on his way to Sandringham to spend a day or two with the Prince of Wales, was stopped at Newmarket by a command to Windsor Castle. He hurriedly returned to town in a special train,and although it was subsequently given out that his visit to Windsor Castle was of the ordinary kind, it was not easy to remove the impression that he had been summoned by the Sovereign in connection with the prevailing rumours. Certainly, it was not until this moment that Lord Rosebery began to be talked of as the most likely successor of Mr. Gladstone. A week ago as mentioned on high authority, Lord Kimberley was considered certain to be "called in" by the Queen, and although his name has almost dropped out he is still considered by some persons to be in the running, especially in view of what I suppose I may call the rivalry between Sir William Harcourt and Lord Rosebery. The unanimity of the Liberal Press in preferring the claims of the last Foreign Secretary has exacted no small amount of surprise among Conservatives ; but I do not quite see why it should. The Liberal Party as a whole is too often confounded with a numerically insignificant but vocally prominent knot of politicians now known as Little Englanders. The manner in which the bulk of the party have acquiesced in our remaining in Egypt, and the approval expressed of Lord Rosebery's Foreign policy generally, ought to have shown that whatever may have been the case fourteen or fifteen years ago, Liberals nowadays at least are awake to the importance of maintaining our Imperial interests. I daresay that dislike of what he would call Lord Rosebery's jingo tendencies has something at all events to do with the energetic action of Mr. Labouchere in trying to prevent the noble Earl from rising to the exalted post of Prime Minister of England. But this reason is skilfully kept in the background. The objection, Mr. Labouchere and his friends advance to Lord Rosebery, is, it must be confessed, a strong one. They say that the Premier ought to sit in the House of Commons and not in the House of Lords, where he would be out of touch with the opinions of his party. The force of this argument is admitted even by those who think that Lord Rosebery and not Sir William Harcourt is the most fitted to be their leader. If Lord Rosebery happened to be a member of the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere,instead of getting eighteen members to accompany him in his interview with Mr. Marjoribanks yesterday, would probably have found it impossible to secure eight. It is assumed that if Lord Rosebery becomes Premier he must make way for some one else—Lord Kimberley, it is said—at the Foreign Office. When the Conservatives were in power it was a favourite thing with Mr. Gladstone to attack the arrangement by which the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship were combined in the same person. Mr. Gladstone's contention was that no man could fulfil the duties of both offices, and I am not sure that his opinion was not endorsed by Lord Rosebery. In conversation with his friends Lord Salisbury has, I understand, always maintained that in this respect Mr. Gladstone was entirely wrong. Such a combination may not have been desirable or possible in former times, but Lord Salisbury's view is that it is perfectly practicable in these days when the electric telegraph plays so important a share in the work of the Foreign Office. I suppose what his lordship means is that under the present system the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has fewer despatches to write, dictate, or revise. The *Westminster Gazette* earnestly appeals to Sir W. Harcourt to throw over the "fiction-mongers," who are in an ugly mood and threaten to wreck the Government if they cannot have their way. There are the Irish members also to be considered ; and their attitude is still doubtful. If Lord Kimberley was Mr. Gladstone's nominee, or at any rate his nominee for the time being may not the right hon. gentleman have been influenced by the fact that Lord Rosebery's speech on Home Rule in the Lords some months ago was not at all relished by the Nationalities ? This consideration is being somewhat lost sight of by the London Press.

It has not escaped remark here that the *Bombay Gazette* has been singularly well-informed regarding the negotiations between the British and Chinese Governments respecting the Burma Frontier. I am happy to say that the protracted labours of the delegates have at length happily come to a conclusion, and that the Burma-Chinese Frontier and Trade Convention—to give it its full title—was signed yesterday by the Earl of Rosebery as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and by H. E. Sieh Tajon, the Chinese Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary in London. When the terms of the document become publicly known, and perhaps they will have been communicated to the Indian Press before this letter reaches Bombay, it will,from all I can hear, be admitted that the arrangement arrived at is highly satisfactory to both countries. The Convention is a rather long one consisting, I am told, of about twenty clauses. The negotiations now terminated actually commenced when the Marquis of Salisbury was last at the Foreign Office. They were interrupted and resumed in September, 1892. It was hoped by those of a sanguine nature that matters would be settled in three months. It will be seen that it has taken a year and a-half to effect an understanding. It is possible that owing to the proverbial dilatoriness of the Chinese the negotiations might have dragged on for many more weeks if not months, had not his Excellency Sieh Tajon been anxious to leave England to take up his new appointment as President of the Board of Censors. I do not think the names of the delegates have been previously mentioned. India was represented by the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Political Department of the India Office, Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley and Mr. Edmund Neel, C.I.E., the Foreign Office by Sir Thomas Henry Saunderson, and China by Sir Halliday Macartney, Councillor of the Chinese Legation. Of late Sieh Tajon also attended the Conferences of the delegates. In honour of the signing of the Convention Sir Thomas Saunderson gave a dinner party last night, at the St. James's Club, the well-known resort in Piccadilly of diplomatists. In addition to the delegates, Sir T. Saunderson's guests included Sir Thomas Wade and other distinguished persons connected with the East.

Your able and influential contemporary, the *Manchester Guardian*, does not like Lord Kimberley's use of the words "for the present in announcing to yesterday's deputation the decision of the Government not to reimpose the cotton duties. It also takes him to task for the account he gave of the "strong feeling" in India in favour of import duties. This the *Guardian* calls exaggerated. "The demand," we are told by the organ of the remarkably unselfish and utterly disinterested Lancashire cotton spinners, "has come mainly from not quite uninterested quarters, Bombay and Calcutta." Of course the inhabitants of Bombay and Calcutta are an unregenerate race. It is only in such earthly paradises as Manchester and Blackburn that people are "quite uninterested" in the question of import duties. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. R. Barclay Chapman, C.S.I., has written an important article on "Import Duties in India." Mr. Chapman says : "The truth is that there is positively no other remedy for the distress from which India is now cruelly and undeservedly suffering in common with the whole world but the rectification of the monetary standard, the disorganisation of which is at the root of all the disorder. Till England makes up her mind honestly and without prejudice to face this urgent problem, it will be in vain and to no purpose that she sacrifices her otherwise established principles ; but the morass into which she reluctantly casts them has no bottom."

The first Royal Drawing Room of the Season was held on Tuesday, at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty the Queen, who was looking well, remained until the close of the "function," but was relieved for a portion of the time by the Princess of Wales, who received for her. There was a large number of the Royal Family present, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. The number of presentations was much smaller than usual owing to the rigid regulations issued, about 140 being all that were made. In consequence of this there was no crowding or crushing, such as has been witnessed on previous occasions. There was a very large crowd of spectators outside the palace, and the occupants of the royal equipages were loudly cheered as they drove to and from the drawing-room. The Queen subsequently drove out in an open carriage, and received quite an ovation as she passed through the park. The West End milliners exerted themselves to produce some novel dresses for the occasion. Flowers were in great profusion, most of the *debutantes* carrying bouquets of huge size. One splendid bouquet,which attracted much observation, consisted of orchids of a pale heliotrope colour to match the dress of the lady who carried it. The handsomest train worn was that of the Duchess of Sutherland, the superb white salm of which was ornamented by life-sized silver seas-gulls, each in a different attitude, and the centre bird raised from the background, and looking as if carved out of solid silver. Many of the ladies, in accordance with a movement recently started in aristocratic circles, wore English-made materials only. There is to be another Drawing-Room next Tuesday.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, opened the New Battersea Polytechnic Institution on Saturday. The building has been built at a cost of £60,000, and owes its erection largely to the generosity of Mr. Tate, the wealthy sugar refiner. The Empress Frederic of Germany is at present on a visit to London. She lunched with the Prince and Princess of Wales after they returned from opening the Battersea Polytechnic on Saturday, and subsequently went with them to Sandringham. On Wednesday the Prince of Wales went to the Continent, and is expected to remain there for a month or six weeks. The Princess of Wales remains in town until after next Tuesday's Drawing-Room.

The inquest upon Martial Bourdin, the Anarchist, who was blown to pieces by the premature explosion of his own bomb, in Greenwich Park, concluded on Monday last, and the jury returned a verdict equivalent to *felo de se*. The authorities have been much criticised for not taking action against the anarchists and unemployed agitators, who have been making incendiary speeches in various parts of the Metropolis, but it is the opinion of our optimistic police that a prosecution would give these men greater influence than they have now, and magnify the importance of the agitations in which they are engaged. The "scares" in this country and the news of the continued discoveries of bombs and supposed "infernal machines" in France have had the effect of keeping many good people in a nervous state of apprehension, and many trivial incidents have been exaggerated into alarming portents of evil. A discovery has been made at Nottingham of what has been declared, after inspection by an expert, to be a rudely constructed infernal machine, capable of doing much damage to property. Two suspiciously-constructed objects that at first were supposed to be bombs have also been found in the South Kensington Museum, but these are stated to be harmless imitations, placed there, doubtless, to hoax the officials. It is quite evident that just now the practical joker is abroad as well as the anarchist plotter. Some extraordinary precautions were taken by the police to prevent any mischief by the anarchists in connection with the recent court functions. During the drawing room there were no fewer than 346 policemen on duty at Buckingham Palace, besides a number of detectives in plain clothes, every approach to the palace being well guarded. The guards at Marlbrough House and St. James' Palace have also been doubled while the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal Family have been in town.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Manchester Ship Canal was held at Manchester on Wednesday. The report of the directers was very optimistic in tone, but it dealt largely in generalities, and referred more to the traffic which they hoped to attract in the future than to what had already been accomplished in the way of diverting trade to Manchester. They were, however, able to state that four cotton steamers had arrived at Manchester, and other vessels from Africa, the Persian Gulf, and the Continent. There was a good deal of dredging yet to be done in the Canal before steamers of a large draft than 21 feet could freely use it. One announcement that was made will be welcome news to the somewhat unfortunate original shareholders. The estimate last made of the sum required for the completion of the Canal would, it was expected, not be exceeded, and the company still had £600,000 available for that purpose. They are going to ask Parliament for further powers next session, but these do not involve any further increase of capital. A telegram was read from Sir H. Ponsonby, conveying what was taken to be a promise, that Her Majesty the Queen would perform the postponed formal ceremony of opening the Canal, in June next, if her health permitted. There were, said the directors' report, ample indications of the growth of the shipping trade on the Canal, but time will be required to effect a full development of the traffic, which is doubtless quite true.

The allotment of certain lands on the Chenab Canal to sepoy pensioners of the 23rd and 32nd Pioneer regiments has been sanctioned by the local Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 2nd MARCH.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oceana, Captain E. Stewart, with the Overland Mails of March 2, arrived in Bombay harbour at 4 a.m. on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Mr G Wilson
Rev W G P Field
Miss J Pauw
Mrs Halifax
Surg-Capt Gilbert
Mrs Clement and child
Miss Rind
Miss Hull
Mrs Hyde Cates, child and infant
Mrs Anderson and infant
Miss Taylor
Capt and Mrs J L O'Bryen
Mrs J H Wilson
Mr G M Duff
Mr K Young
Sub-Lieut A St C Bowden
Miss Laurie
Mrs Alexander
Mr Hartley
Miss Berney
Mrs Laughton
Mrs Haworth
Lieut D R Napier
Mr Oldham
Mr C H Williams
Miss Gordon
Mr L C Brown
Mrs Higgs and infant
Mrs and Miss Hogge
Miss Farley
Miss Boileau

From Brindisi.

Mr and Mrs Hyde
Lieut-Col Eliot
Col Gaselle
Hon J M and Mrs St Clair
Mr L C MacLachlan
Mr H J Lloyd
Mr D Knight
Mr P B Savile
Mrs Ker
Mr and Mrs Stephens and child
Mr A B Stewart
Mr Proctor Sims
Mr J C MacInnes
Maj Pigott
Maj Bunny

From Ismailia.—Mrs Ravenshaw

From Aden.—Rev York Brownes

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, March 2.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty held the first Drawing Room of the season at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and most of the other members of the Royal Family. About 140 presentations were made.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Princesses Victoria and Maud, visited Battersea on Saturday afternoon, when the Prince formally declared open the new Battersea Polytechnic Institute, which has been erected at a cost of nearly £60,000.

The Duke of York on Saturday afternoon opened the new building of the National Dental Hospital, erected for the institution in Great Portland-street by the liberality of the Dowager Lady Howard de Walden at a cost of nearly £10,000.

The Duke of Connaught presided on Wednesday at a lecture by Major Willoughby Verney, of the Rifle Brigade, at the United Service Institution, on "Military Topography up to Date."

PARLIAMENTARY.

The rumour was again circulated on Tuesday that Mr. Gladstone had, on account of failing eyesight, resigned the Premiership, but was subsequently contradicted "on authority" by the news agencies.

The House of Lords on Friday devoted several hours to the consideration of the Local Government (Parish Councils, &c.) Bill as sent back from the Commons. The Duke of Devonshire recommended moderation in dealing with their own amendments which had been objected to in the other House, but Lord Salisbury thought there were some important points which could not be lightly dealt with. In the discussion which followed many of their lordships' amendments were not insisted upon, but others were maintained. On Monday the Commons' amendments on the Local Government Bill were received and were considered on Wednesday, and on the motion of Lord Salisbury the population limit was raised to 300 instead of 200 as inserted by the Commons.

The House of Commons, on Monday, discussed the amendments on the Local Government Bill insisted upon by the Lords, and that relating to the hiring of land for allotments was accepted by the Government. Some other amendments were rejected.

POLITICAL.

The Council of the International Arbitration League is promoting an address to Mr. Gladstone, protesting against the "alarmist" cry for an increase to the Royal Navy, and suggesting that her Majesty's Government should invite the Powers to confer as to the best means of effecting a mutual reduction of armaments.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress have issued a manifesto denouncing the conduct of the House of Lords in rendering the Employers' Liability Bill "entirely worthless" by insisting on the insertion of provisions to enable employers and workmen to contract themselves out of the Act. They notify the holding of a National Labour Conference in London on March 17, to be followed by a demonstration the next day in Hyde Park.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Morley, in reply to a request that he would receive a deputation of Irish Evicted Tenants' Association, stated that the case of the evicted tenants throughout Ireland has received careful consideration from the Government, and that legislation dealing with the question will be introduced in the coming session of Parliament.

Mr. John Morley visited Cork on Monday at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, to inspect Haulbowline Dockyard. The Chief Secretary returned to Cork, and in the evening was entertained at a banquet. In response to the toast of his health, he congratulated those present on the prosperous condition of the country as indicated in the banking and railway returns and the decrease of emigration.

The Lord Lieutenant held his second Levee for the season at Dublin Castle on Tuesday. The general attendance was small.

Mr. R. Kennedy, of Baronrath, Straffan, chairman of the Celbridge Union, has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of county Kildare, in the room of the late Duke of Leinster.

GENERAL.

Mr. Arthur Hardinge, of the Diplomatic Service, has been appointed her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar, in succession to the late Sir Gerald Portal.

Mme. Patey, the well-known vocalist, died suddenly at Sheffield on Wednesday morning from apoplexy, which attacked her while singing at a concert on the previous night.

The Duke of Devonshire on Saturday spoke at a distribution of prizes to the 2nd Sussex Artillery Volunteers at Eastbourne, and observed that the Volunteer movement originated in circumstances not dissimilar from those of the present time, when a set of desperate men are abusing the hospitality of England for the purpose of hatching plots against the institutions of their own country.

Mr. Yates Thompson has offered to contribute a sum, not exceeding £38,000, necessary for the erection of a monumental chapel at Westminster Abbey on a site at present occupied by certain houses in Old Palace-yard, on condition that the cost of the site and of the removal of the houses is defrayed by the Government.

At a meeting held on Tuesday in Westminster Town-hall, under the auspices of the East India Association, Lieutenant-General Phelps read a paper on "The Secret of Anglo-Indian Rule," which he defined to be our detachment from the engrossing interests of land occupancy, and our maintenance of the rigid rule that no official may own such rights in the province in which he serves.

At the half-yearly meeting of the share-holders in the Manchester Ship Canal, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the chairman read a telegram from Sir H. Ponsonby, stating that the Queen intended to perform the ceremony of opening the canal if she were able to do so. The chairman also gave a very favourable account of the amount of traffic already transacted on the canal.

The funeral of the Anarchist Bourdin, who was killed in Greenwich-park, took place on Friday afternoon in Finchley Cemetery. No procession was allowed ; the route taken by the hearse was changed under police direction, and the result was that, though the hearse and its attendant mourning coach were fiercely hooted at some points, and though there were some other hostile demonstrations, the body was conveyed to the cemetery without disturbance. In the course of the afternoon the window of the Autonomie Club were broken, and a large and rather turbulent mob which had gathered in Fitzroy-square indulged in anti-Anarchist manifestations, but no serious disorder occurred. The inquest on Bourdin was resumed on Monday. Colonel Majendie, Inspector of Explosives, was of opinion that the explosion was not caused by an accidental fall either of the deceased or the bomb, and could arrive at no other conclusion than that the bomb was meant to be used against the Observatory, its contents, or its inmates. The jury found that the deceased was in unlawful possession of an explosive bomb, which the Coroner said was tantamount to a verdict of *felo de se*.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Tuesday, the trial of the libel action "Martin and Wife v. the Trustees of the British Museum," was concluded. The jury found that the books complained of were libels on the plaintiff Mrs. Martin ; that the defendants in buying the books acted *bonafide* ; that the defendants did not know that the books contained libels on the plaintiff ; that the defendants were not guilty of any negligence, but that they did not discharge their duties with proper care, caution and judgment.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir W. Meredith ; Capt. Haldane ; Capt. P. Payne-Gallwey ; Col. Addison Potter ; Canon Puckle ; Dowager Countess of Effingham ; Lady Wallis ; Madame Patey ; Mrs. Reginald Hart-Dyke ; Lady Dalrymple.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE VICTORIAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

One of the best methods for bringing home to the minds of the peoples who have the privilege to live under the protection of the British flag the closeness of the tie existing between them, though geographically distant, is to encourage and develop the commercial relations of the dependencies of Great Britain with each other. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find that the Victorian Government—one of the most progressive of Colonial administrations—has instituted enquiries with a view to an extension of export trade with India and other Eastern lands. The work of making this investigation has been entrusted to Messrs. S. H. Rowe and J. Kelly, of the Melbourne Customs House, and they are at the present time in Bombay, from whence they will proceed to Calcutta in due course. A year or two since Mr. David Wilson, of the Victorian Government, was sent on a mission to England and the Continent of Europe for the purpose of ascertaining the most approved methods of dairy-farming in vogue in the West, and also of bringing the excellence of Victorian products to the notice of Governments and commercial men. The satisfactory result of the mission may be inferred when it is stated that the exports of butter from Victoria have since increased by leaps and bounds. Mr. Rowe had not the full figures before him when interviewed by a member of our staff the other day, but was able to state that during the first eleven months of last year two and a-half million pounds weight of butter had been shipped to London in excess of the quantity sent during the whole of the previous year. So large an increase in dairy exports is calculated to considerably further the scheme of village settlements passed by the Victorian legislature last session with a view to counteract the dearth of employment brought about by the depression under which the colony has now laboured for some time. The scheme is being very satisfactorily worked, but of course it is necessary to find outlets for our increased productions, and hence the reason for our present mission. Before the recent revival, of which I have spoken, our export trade had fallen considerably, and Mr. Wilson's success led the Cabinet to consider whether there might not be a further outlet in the Eastern dependencies of the Crown for the supply of products usually obtained from foreign ports.

"Mr. Wilson was to have conducted this Eastern mission, but his illness led the Government to ask me to undertake it with the assistance of Mr. Kelly. Further, when Mr. Wilson recovered it was felt that as he had acquired valuable information in Europe regarding dairy-farming, he might be very usefully employed at home, in disseminating instruction on the subject among the people of the village settlements. It took some time for Mr. Kelly and me to collect samples and prepare for this mission, and we did not start until January 13, nearly two months later than the time that had been fixed for Mr. Wilson's departure. We were instructed by the Government to proceed to Ceylon, and to the principal ports of India, and if we found it necessary, to go to inland towns or military depots in India, we were directed to pay special attention to the question, whether openings could be found for supplying preserved meats and compressed forages to the army. After leaving India we are to proceed to Rangoon, Singapore, and Batavia, and if we think business is likely to result we shall then go to Borneo ; from thence to Hongkong, China, and Japan, taking such ports as we find advantageous. We brought away with us about 140 cases of samples of wines, brandy, ales, quinine wine, preserved meats, condensed milk, butter, cheese, jams, preserved fruits, sauces, biscuits, flour, tallow, compressed forages, preparations of eucalyptus oil, seeds, leathers, soaps, &c.

"And what has been the result of these enquiries ?" was asked.

"Well, so far as we have gone at present, we find that most of our products can be shipped as cheap, or cheaper, than similar products from other countries. But the freights are very much heavier from Australia than from foreign ports. Starting from Melbourne on the 13th January, we arrived at Colombo on the 30th. We were there three weeks, a somewhat longer time than we anticipated owing to the Governor—Sir Arthur Havelock—being at Kandy. On his return to Colombo, he received us very kindly and took great interest in the object of our mission, particularly with reference to the frozen meat. He thought the project of sending frozen meat from Victoria was a practicable one—a view which was shared by many others. His Excellency the Governor pointed out to us that this was of course a matter for private enterprise, but said that he would do anything he could to assist the undertaking. At the exhibition of our samples held in Colombo, Sir Arthur Havelock and upwards of one hundred of the leading military officers, Government officials and citizens, attended. So pleased were the merchants with the prices and qualities of the samples, that all the principal houses sent orders forward. The canteen authorities at Colombo were especially delighted, and intend to take all their supplies in those particular lines from the producers of Victoria. Colombo would I think be a very suitable place for a frozen meat depot, as being a centre where large transhipments take place for ports in India, the Straits Settlements, and elsewhere. It is anticipated that if a depot was established there, the ships in port would take in supplies. The foremost military officers in Ceylon are quite desirous of obtaining a supply of Victorian frozen meat for the troops if it can be procured at a satisfactory price.

"I understand you next went to Madras ?"

"Yes, we arrived there on Feb. 26, and remained nearly a fortnight. H. E. Lord Wenlock was at Calcutta when we arrived, but reached Madras four days afterwards, and granted us an interview the very next day, and took great interest in the project. On March 7 we held another display which his Excellency visited, sampling most of the exhibits. He expressed himself surprised and delighted at the quality and appearance of the goods, and considered that if the prices were satisfactory to importers and consumers, a large trade would certainly result. Unfortunately,we were unable to see the Madras Commander-in-Chief as he was away on tour, but we interviewed the Assistant Adjutant-General, and talked over with him the matter of forage supplies for the troops. While he expressed his approval of an endeavour to establish a trade in this direction, he said it would be necesary to see the head of the Commissariat Department in Calcutta, as nothing final could be done without his sanction. A special feature of our forage is that they are pressed into 28lb. blocks, making them easy of transport, and ensuring their being kept fresh, as the packages need not be opened till wanted. We claim that, however long the packages may be kept, the fodder retains its nutritious properties."

"Is anything being done to bring the proposals for army supply before the notice of the home authorities ?"

"Yes, the Hon. Robert Reid, a member of the Victorian Government, is now in London, recommending the authorities to erect refrigerating chambers at Colombo, Bombay, and elsewhere, so that Australia may supply the British troops in India with meat. Mr. Reid was deputed shortly before we left Melbourne to proceed to England and Canada. The objects of his mission include : the endeavour to obtain a wider consumption of Australian food products throughout the British army and navy; to discuss certain important matters concerning Australian Defence with the home authorities ; to arrange for a larger importation of Australian products into England, and for a proper supervision in the landing and marketing of the same ; to arrange for the introduction of products also into Canada ; to discuss reciprocity in trade; a Canadian Pacific cable and shipping service, and other matters of great importance.

"Has the gentleman accompanying yourself and Mr. Kelly as representative of the *Melbourne Argus* anything to do with the mission officially ?" was asked.

"No," was the reply. "Mr. Jerome Dyer only comes out in the capacity of a newspaper correspondent, and a short time before we left Government published a work, written by him, on "Victoria and its Resources" I will ask you to kindly accept a copy," and so saying Mr. Rowe handed our representative a folio volume, of nearly 100 pages. The work is beautifully illustrated, and contains very complete information respecting the enterprising colony of south-east Australia. Unlike circus performances, the outside is the worst thing about it, for so handsome a volume is deserving of a better exterior than the paper cover with which it is bound.

"We reached Bombay," continued Mr. Rowe, "last Monday. Yesterday we lunched with his Excellency Lord Harris, and presented to him the letter of introduction given us by Lord Hopetoun, Governor of Victoria. We had a long conversation with Lord Harris regarding our mission, in which he takes great interest, and he said he should be very pleased indeed to attend the display of samples we shall shortly be holding here. His Excellency promised to assist us in any way that he could. We had hoped to hold the display in the Town Hall next Tuesday, but owing to the mistake made in Colombo of sending the samples by cargo boat, I am afraid they will not arrive soon enough. If they are much longer gettting here, it will be necessary for me to go on to Calcutta, leaving Mr. Kelly here, as it is very desirable that the Viceroy should be interviewed by one of us before his departure for Simla. After Calcutta has been visited, we may perhaps go to Delhi, Allahabad, and other large military centres. We wish to get back to Melbourne with all reasonable despatch, but a mission of this kind cannot be hurried over. When we started some of our friends congratulated us on the nice trip before us, but they would not speak of it in that way if they knew the immense amount of labour involved. In addition to travelling, arranging for and holding interviews and exhibitions, and delivering letters of introduction we have a great mass of correspondence to deal with. The customs regulations, the import statistics, the prices of indigenous produce, and statistics as to the European population have to be obtained in each place, and progress reports have to be frequently sent in to our Government. It is no holiday trip for us, I can assure you."

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A GRAND concert was given at the Town Hall on Saturday night for the benefit of the proposed Manockji Petit (Parsee) Hospital. The entertainment was undertaken by Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir, who was ably supported by Parsee and European ladies and gentlemen who have on former occasions given the benefit of their talents for charitable purpose, and who as amateur musicians have become favourites with the Bombay public. Consisting of thirteen items of songs and pieces, the programme did not err on the side of brevity. Her Excellency Lady Harris, attended by Captain Poore, A.-D.-C. to the Governor, arrived punctually at half-past nine o'clock, by which hour the Hall was crowded, nearly every seat being occupied. Of the large audience nearly seventy-five per cent. were Parsee ladies. The programme was divided into two parts, and the first part opened with the organ solo "Bourree d'apres Handel," by Jules de Sivrai, for which Mr. Mant was loudly applauded. This was followed by Miss Swift, whose delicious rendering of Hope Temple's "Love were enough" was well appreciated by the audience; the violin obligato by Miss Pedraza making it all the more charming. Mr. Wenning played on the piano Chopin's "Marche Funebre" and Paderewski's "Caprice." The song duet, Denza's "Farfalia de Sera," by Mrs. and Miss Cowasji Jehanghir elicited the loudest applause of the evening, and they were most lustily cheered. An encore was demanded which was kindly responded to, but even that hardly satisfied the audience. Miss Cowasji Jehanghir appeared for the first time before the public and her charming voice delighted the audience very much. Mrs. Jehanghir possesses a powerful and clear voice and her rendering of the song was much appreciated. Miss P. Wadia and Miss M. Banks' pianoforte duet "Tarantelle" was received very cordially. The first part was concluded by Mr. Andersen Clarke who sang Dallas's "Weep ye no more sad fountains" to which he did full justice. The second part was commenced by Mrs. Hamilton, with Kochat's Hungarian song, and the audience evinced their appreciation of the musical talent displayed by persistently demanding a repetition. Miss Pedraza's violin recital, Donizetti's "Fantaisie la Fille du Regiment" was faultless; the instrument being manipulated with perfect ease. Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir was once more given a hearty reception when she sang Sullivan's "Let me dream again." Mrs. D. B. Dinshaw, Mrs. H. K. Tavaria, and Misses Kabrajee sang a Hindustani song "Holi, in Kaffi" to the accompaniment of native string instruments, (Hindustani fiddle, sitar, dil-ruba, and tumbora). It was very fitting that a Holi was selected for the occasion as it is a popular air amonst the natives during the Shimga holidays, commonly known as Holi holidays. The time suited the air and the sweet rendering of it by the trained sisters was repeatedly encored. A piano trio "God save the Queen," by Miss M. Banks, Miss M. Evans, and Mr. R. Wenning concluded a very enjoyable entertainment.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, under the command of Captain W. C. C. Forsyth, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 17th February and called at Malta on the 26th, Port Said on the 2nd March, and Suez on the 4th idem. She has brought drafts of different regiments, consisting of 64 officers, 15 ladies, 11 children, 1,223 rank and file, 30 women, and 38 children. On the 5th instant Sergeant Taylor, of the Highland L. I., died of pneumonia and was buried at sea. During the voyage several dances and entertainments were organised on board, which were enjoyed by all; also tea party and athletic sports were given by the officers and ladies to the women and children; the arrangements were carried out by Rev. Icely. On the 11th instant the top gallant yard came down and penetrated through the decks, but fortunately no one was hurt. The Serapis had a fine passage throughout. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col H H Costobadie, R H A
Surg-Col C McD Cuffe, A M S
Brig Surg Lt Col and Mrs W F Burnett, and 3 children, A M S
Vety Lt Col and Mrs F Duck, and 2 children, A V Dept
Fleet Engineer D J Gyles, Royal Navy
Capt T D Kirkpatrick, 2nd Yorks
Capt R B Gaisford, 2nd R Scots Fus
Capt and Adj W F Coleman, 2nd Suffolk
Capt L A Gordon, I S Corps
Capt C Wood, R A
Capt R F M F M Synge, 2nd Highland L I
Capt L G Watkins, R A
Surg Capt G W Jenney, I M S
Capt and Mrs W A Thompson, I S Corps
Capt W J Todd, 2nd Yorks
Capt and Mrs D B Thomas, 2nd Cheshire
Capt F H Trent, 1st East Lanc
Capt M D Graham, 1st Northampton
Lieut E C Sullivan, I S Corps
Lieut O K Tancock, R A
Lieut T B Dixon, 2nd R Lanc
Lieut A R Burlton, I S Corps
Lieut E A Bulwer, 1st Northampton
Lieut B R K Tarte, 1st East Kent
Lieut C H D Lyon Campbell, 1st Cheshire
Lieut W T Jacob, I S Corps
Lieut T R Barrington, 2nd West Yorks
Lieut B H Thomas, 1st Worcester
Lieut R H Westmacott, 2nd Welsh
Lieut and Mrs C L Peacocke, and child, R A
Lieut W H Jones, R A
Lieut R C Dundas, 2nd Royal Scots
Lieut G B Gough, I S Corps
Lieut F Lyon, Royal Artillery
Lt D H Cameron, I S Corps
Lieut F G C Humphrey, I S Corps
Lieut and Mrs H M Browne, I S Corps
Lt A D Greenhill Gardyne, 1st Gordon High
Lieut G H J Rooke, 2nd Leinster
Lieut T Fetherstonhaugh, 2nd Seaforth High
SurgLieut H N Dunn, A M S
Surg Lieut and MrG H Hughes, A M S
Lieut A A Collyer, 1st Bedford
Lieut A A MacLaughlin, 2nd R Muns Fus
Lieut J K T Carnish Bowdin, 1st Cornwall L I
Lieut L H Spry, 2nd West Yorks
Hony Lieut A J Sincock, and daughter, Bo Comt
2nd Lieut W J Cates, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut W L Alexander, 2nd Yorks
2nd Lieut A C Hobson, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut J B Paget, 2nd W Yorks
2nd Lieut W T Layard, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut G R Wetslead, 1st Worcester
2nd Lieut E G S Creek, 2nd High L I
2nd Lieut H C J Riss, 2nd High L I
2nd Lieut A W C Sherwood, 1st Leinster
2nd Lieut E G Evans, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut G H Taylor, 1st Northampton
2nd Lieut A T H K Betty, 2nd R Lanc
2nd Lieut A P Birthon, 2nd R Muns Fus
2nd Lieut D R Younger, 1st Gordon High
2nd Lieut H Beck, 1st Worcester
Revd H McCarten, Actg R C Chaplin
Wife of Capt A B Shute, R A
Wife of Lt H G Brown and 2 children, I S Corps
Wife of Surg Lt G E Hughes, A M S
Miss C J Lock, Indian N Service
Miss P D Harris, Indian N Service
Miss R A Betty, I N Service
Miss (sister of Capt) C Wood, R A
Family of Lt Qr Mr A E Riddel and 3 daughters, 2nd Derby.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the over worked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB RACES.

THE annual Point-to-Point Races and Gymkhana, in connection with the Bombay Jackal Club, were held at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon, when a larger number of Europeans than usual turned out, but the native element seemed to be greatly dwindling down. The spectators could only learn the results of the races with difficulty. There was no telegraph board nor were any numbers fixed on the side saddles to enable the spectators to identify riders by reference to the race-card. Under these circumstances there was little or no betting, though Mr. Dalal's toalizator and book-making were to be found on the ground. Mr. Dalal was very much annoyed at the interference of the District Police, the native constable of which seemed to think that the totalizator was an instrument of gaming, and should not be allowed. Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, honorary secretary of the Club, after consulting the stewards, told the policeman that he had no right to interfere with the book-maker or Mr. Dalal, who were permitted by the Club to use the totalizator within the enclosure. The police had ultimately to give way, but this incident resulted in some loss to the owner of the totalizator and the book-maker.

The special train, which was crowded to the utmost, left Colaba at three o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency Lord Harris, attended by Captain Cox, Capain Poore, and Captain Gabb, Aides-de-Camp, travelled in the Governor's saloon attached to the train from Grant Road. The special arrived at Santa Cruz and stopped opposite the Grand Stand in time to enable the starter (Mr. Buckland) to commence the races at four o'clock. The programme consisted of six well filled items, and was gone through with remarkable punctuality, the concluding item being finished by the time appointed for the special train to start homeward. The following gentlemen, who were responsible for the successfully carrying out of the races and sports, may be congratulated on their being able to render the afternoon a thoroughly enjoyable one:—Stewards.—Mr. F. C. Macrae, Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A., Mr. E. E. Steel, Mr. H. M. Steuart, Mr. J. H. Symington, Major T. H. J. Woodrow, R.A., Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, hon. secretary. Judges.—Captain S. C. U. Smith, R.A., and Mr. G. K. Remington. Starter.—Mr. H. W. Buckland., M. F. H. Clerk of the Scales.—Mr. H. M. Steuart.

Of the six events the fourth was most interesting inasmuch as the Governor was one of the competitors, to whom the judges decided to award a prize.

The events of the afternoon were as under:—

EVENT NO. 1, 4 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race for Horses, which had been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Catch-weights: English and Walers 13st. and over; Arab and Country-breds 12st. and over; owners allowed 7lbs. Prize—A Cup.

Mr Ker's br w m Nell, Owner	1
Capt S C Smith's r st bd g MacDuff	0
Surg-Major Bull's g w g Corinthian, Owner	0
Mr. N S Symon's q w g Woodsnipe, Mr Steel	0
Mr Townsend's b w g Merrie Andrew, Owner	0
Mr Symington's wan w g Privateer (late Rainbow,) Owner.	0

EVENT No. 2, 4-20 P.M.—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses. About two miles. Catch-weights: English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over; Arabs and Country-breds, 10st. 7lbs. and over. Prize—A Cup.

Mr Bapty's g w g Scamp, Capt Ross	1
Mr Fischer's b w g Lambkin, Owner	0
Mr Graham's g a h Noffil, Owner	0
Capt S L Smith's b w g Macbeth, Capt Cox	0
Surg-Major Bull's g w g Corinthian, Owner	0
Mr Convela's ch w g Pegasus, Mr Brooks	0
Mr Lindsay's bl w g Blackbird, Mr Proctor	0
Mr Symington's bl w g Pirate, Owner	0

EVENT No. 3, 4-40 P.M.—Point-to-Point Race for Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under, which had been regularly hunted with the Bombay Hounds this season. Catch-weights: English and Walers, 10st. and over, Arabs and Country-breads, 10st. 9lbs. and over. Prize—A Cup.

Mr Steel's ch a p Baron, Owner	1
Mr Proctor's br cb gal Cabuli, Owner	0
Mr Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, Owner	0
Capt Ross's b a p Rael, Owner	0
Mr Watling's dun cb gal Sternchaser, Owner	0
Mr Graham's ch a p Express, Owner	0
Mr Raymond's g a p Pygmalion, Owner	0
Capt Cox's g a p Chieftain, Owner	0
Mr Gray's ch a p Moorghi, Owner	0
Mr Fosbery's ch a gal Sunrag, Owner	0

EVENT No. 4, 5 P.M.—Jumping Competition for Horses. Prize—A Cup.

H E Lord Harris's b c bm Helen	1
Mr Reddie's b w m Sunshine	0
Surg Major Bull's b w m Maid of Honor	0
Mr Wright's b w g Starlight	0
Major Weir's ch a h Ragged Dick	0
Mr De la Fosse's b w g Professor	0
Mr McCausland's br w g Friendship	0
Mr Gray's bl ny g Oyster	0
Mr H Symons' bl w g Lapwing	0
Mr Walker's b w g Kilgobbin	0
Mr Burder's b w g Billie	0
Mr Ker's br w m Nell	0

EVENT No. 5, 5-20 P.M.—Jumping Competition for Ponies. Prize—A Cup.

Mr Burder's g a p Native Cat	1
Mr Townsend's g a p Halim	0
Mr Watling's g a p Asbestos	0
Mr Ellison's ch a p Telephone	0
Mr Steel's b a p Gulab	0
Mr Gray's ch cb p Moorghi	0
Mr Tod's b w m Dinah	0
Mr Peile's b a p Borderer	0
Mr Gray's ch w p Little Jim	0

EVENT No. 6, 5-40 P.M.—"Unda and Ova" Ladies' Nomination Race.—Competitors to start from distance post, ride over hurdles and dismount opposite their nominatrixes, from whom they should receive three eggs; remounting, they must race back to starting post over hurdles, holding the three eggs in their right hand (no other method of carrying the eggs was allowed.) First past the post with most unbroken eggs to win. Prize —A Gold Brooch.

Mrs Leslie nominates Mr Proctor	1
Miss Stevens nominates Mr Walker	0
Mrs Dimmock nominates Capt Poore	0
Mrs Agelasto nominates Mr Convela	0
Miss Brooks nominates Mr J C Brooks	0
Mrs Weighell nominates Mr Ellison	0
Mrs Gray nominates Mr Gray	0
Mrs Stevens nominates Mr Townsend	0
Miss Hussey nominates Mr Brown	0
Mrs Burder nominates Mr Burder	0
Miss Long nominates Mr Todd	0
Mrs Peile nominates Mr Peile	0

By the kind permission of Major Mein and officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion played a selection of music during the afternoon.

THE FISHERWOMEN'S UNHEARD CRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the fisherwomen cry for one or two additional wagons, and as an access has been denied to them many a time, and thereby made to miss the train will not the railway authorities of the B. B. & C. I. Railway add one or two waggons for these women? More than 200 of them daily travel by the 5-15, 6-10, and 6-25 trains. In missing the train owing to insufficiency of room they are the losers of a good price, which their goods would fetch if they were in due time in the markets. With the sole object of making some profit on their goods and expecting to be in good time they travel by train. The first brake apportioned to these women is not sufficient to meet their requirements.

Under these circumstances, I would ask the railway authorities to add at least one waggon to the 5-15, 6-10, 6-25 trains.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, March 16. FRANK. C.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided that no new cantonment general hospital shall be constructed during the ensuing financial year.

THE 17th Field Battery, Royal Artillery under the command of Major Price, arrived at Jubbulpore on the 10th instant from Neemuch.

THE Inspector-General of Artillery in India, accompanied by Captain Johnson, his Brigade-Major, proceeded to Aden on Saturday, on tour of inspection.

THE Government have sanctioned the grant of horse allowance at the authorised rates to temporary staff officers and to quartermasters of British Infantry at camps of instruction.

THE move of the 2nd Battalion, Royal Lancaster Regiment, from Satara and Ahmednagar, which was to take place on the 13th and 15th instant respectively on Neemuch and Nasirabad, has been postponed, owing to the postponement of the arrival of the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment from Quetta.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 17.

10 p.m.	79·6

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

8 a.m.	77·3
10 a.m.	83·5
2 p.m.	86·5
4 p.m.	81·9

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—B FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Re. -8 and Rs. 2-8- MADON SONS and c., Fort, Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the only business done was the presentation of the Select Committee's report on the Prisons Act by Sir Antony MacDonnell, who stated that the Bill itself would be brought up again next week. The Fictitious Stamps Bill was held over. It is intended merely to give effect to the provisions of the Vienna Postal Conference regarding the use and issue of such stamps.

The operations during the current cold weather against bands of dacoits in the Nizam's territory have just been brought to a successful issue. Captain Fagan, assistant in the Thagi and Dacoity Department, has directed the movement, and a few days ago he received intelligence that a strong Sikh gang were at Jainthinear Hingoli. A party of troops was sent out under Captain Wapshare, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, accompanied by Inspector Mahomed Ramzan of the Thagi Department, and the dacoits were attacked. In the fight that followed Ootum Singh, a notorious leader, and Lal Singh, one of his followers, were killed, three others being arrested. The remainder will probably be hunted down, as the gang is practically broken up. Captain Fagan deserves every credit for the manner in which the operations were carried out.

A TELEGRAM dated Sadiya, 15th March, says: On the 10th March we marched from Membo to camp at Nainsing on the Dihong, a distance of about 15 miles. Just above Nainsing we met a party of 100 men of the 13th Bengal Infantry, under Captain Fairbrother, and 50 men of the 44th Gurkha Rifles, with boats full of rations, which were despatched at once up the Dihong when the news reached Sadiya of the Bordak disaster. We were all very glad to meet the party, as we had no more rations, and when we left Bordak we only calculated on getting such supplies as could be furnished by the Miri villages along the banks of the Dihong. This route had to be taken owing to the Sissiri river being unfordable. On the 11th we halted and gave out rations to the force, and had a well earned rest for one day. On the 12th, a march was made to the second camp on the Dihong 12 miles distant. After having despatched to Dibrugarh all our sick, on the 13th we marched to the old Dihong stockade, and on the 14th we marched in to Sadiya. The force will be broken up within a week.

A THANADAR of the Rae Bareli district recently reported that wolves had destroyed some sheep by night. There is nothing remarkable in this, but the thanadar went on to say, in reporting the occurrence, that one of the missing sheep was found "covered with mud at the side of a pond and three others buried in the soil, but with their heads above ground. These were taken out alive." Curiously enough some ducks were carried off last year from the compound of the District Superintendent of Police by a jackal, which disappeared into some ravines. The servants followed and—so they told the District Superintendent—found the ducks buried with their heads out, and rescued them alive. Can it be that the wolves and jackals of the Rae Bareli district have some skill in domestic economy, and bury alive the prey they cannot eat at once in order to keep their meat supply fresh? Another explanation might be sought in the inventiveness of our Aryan brother, but why should the fiction assume this peculiar form?

MR. BLECHYNDEN has arrived in Calcutta, having given much satisfaction to the London tea interest by the arrangements he was able to make in the United States. It seems to be recognised on all hands that with a little energy and timely liberality the advantage gained in America could be vastly extended. Mr. Blechynden's success at Chicago, in the face of many serious and unforeseen difficulties, was undoubtedly a great score for Indian tea, and it would be a thousand pities if it were not to be followed up. As Sir John Muir said the other day, it is within our power to secure a sale of twenty million pounds of tea in the States and Canada.

MORE is likely to be heard shortly of the mother-of-pearl industry at Mergui. A recent visitor to Mergui saw three pearls which are described as perfect in size, shape, and colour. They were valued at £250 each. The good pearls are sent to London, and the inferior ones to China, where they are sold by the ounce, to be ground into powder and used as medicine. But the staple of the new venture is mother-of-pearl, which is found in very considerable quantities. This enterprise is being run by a few gentlemen, who think they are entitled to some concessions from Government, such as facilities for prosecuting thieves and fishers breaking their contracts. The scenery in the Archipelago is said to be very fine, including that of Fell Passage and Kappe Mountain on King's Island, 2,100 feet high. The group lies off the Burmese seaboard, in the extreme south, and is included in the province of Tenasserim.

THE following are the recently proved wills:—Sir Manuel Baker, £60,859; Major-General Sir Alexander Cunningham, R.C.I.E., £24,475; Mr. Charles Jenner, £55,583; Mr. John Cunliffe, £629,394; Sir R. L. Blosse, £37,218; Mr. Robert Courage, £861,568; Mr. George Stone, £140,000; Mr. Charles George de Beauvoir Tupper, £76,000; Windsor Dudley Cecil Hambrough, £19,734; Mrs. Sophie Louisa Dunn, £26,000; the Hon. Emily Ann Melicent Yorke, £14,000; Prof. John Tyndall, £21,866; Baron Sandford, K.C.B., £1,183; Mr. Henry Wyndham West, Q.C., £28,842; Earl of Cromartie, £1,634; Mr. Charles Henry Lardney Woodd, £38,388.

A SHORT time ago we, (*Madras Mail*,) drew attention to the ruinous costs which the Court of Wards is incurring in the Pithapur Zemindary Case. If the present lavish expenditnre is allowed to go on, this fine Godavery Estate will soon be in the same plight as Feltham's crow, which went to law and decorated the lawyers with its own feathers. We have already related how a sum of Rs. 17,000 was recently expended by the Court of Wards in getting two witnesses examined in the above case. But this is a small item in the total expenditure up to date. A vakil has been engaged on a monthly salarty of Rs. 500 for three years past. That is to say, the Court of Wards has paid him alone about Rs. 18,000. During the same period, too, the services of three pleaders of the Godavery District have been secured to help in the collection of evidence; and further, the two leaders of the native Bar of the High Court have been retained, namely, the Honourable V. Bashyam Aiyengar and Dewan Bahadur S. Subramany Aiyar. One may well ask why it was necessary to retain both these latter gentlemen. The engagement of one of them would surely have been sufficient to pronounce upon the evidence collected by the four mofussil juniors. But the height of extravagance has been reached quite recently by the appointment, in addition, of a native attorney to assist the two High Court luminaries and the four mofussil juniors; and his services are to be paid for at the handsome rate of Rs. 1,000 a week, during the examination of the Senior Ranee, and some other witnesses, which begins this week.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—A singular illustration of the degree of credulity that is so characteristic of the Mahomedans has been brought to my notice. A native of Afghanistan, son of a noble, being reduced to penury, prayed to the Prophet to relieve his distress. His prayer, he says, was answered by Mahomet appearing to him in the moon and pointing out a spot, close to where the devotee was praying, where wealth could be obtained. The Afghan proceeded to the place and found a curious-looking stone, which he picked up with full faith that he had a treasure to dispose of. London was, in his opinion, the city where he could best effect a sale, and to this city he has journeyed, undergoing many hardships, and working his passage from Bombay as a ship's steward. A few days since he presented himself at the British Museum with his treasure, which, alas! on close examination by the experts, turns out to be only a worthless piece of quartz pebble. Whether the poor fellow was convinced of the truth or not my informant was not able to say, but there is no doubt that he is in destitute circumstances. He is an excellent linguist, speaking no fewer than seven languages.

THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE BOMBAY POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the great importance of the subject of the proposed increase in the Bombay Police, you will, I trust, allow to correspondents a fair and free discussion. There are mainly two grounds on which the Commissioner of Police bases his arguments for the further increase—(1) That formerly put forward for increase (which has been granted), and (2) the recent riots. It is quite evident that the latter is the only real main ground, which, afraid of going forth alone, has dragged the old ones along with it. Mr. Vijbhucandas, a member of the Committee appointed in November last, pointedly asked "whether since 1890"—(when, after very carefully considering the reports of the former Police Commissioners and of the Committee appointed to consider his proposals, Government sanctioned an addition of 290 officers and men)—"there has been any such expansion of the city, its trade, population or traffic as to demand such further considerable augmentation as is now asked for. He himself answers in decisive language, "I do not think it can be said that since 1890 there has been any material growth in the city." Mr. Vijbhucandas' question has not been answered by any of those who have declared themselves in favour of the increase. As to the allegation of "overwork" of the police as Mr. Vijbhucandas says, the police certainly do not work more than other people following other avocations. That the plea of overwork is mere moonshine can well be inferred from the semi-blankness that come over the Police Commissioner on the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta putting him a plain question on the point. The committee appointed in November seem to have been at great pains to discover in what the overwork of the police consists in, and as the result of their hard efforts they point out, that labour is entailed by festivals and other holidays, public meetings and public and private entertainments. This is, to say the least, making too much of nothing. On the occasions of festivals and holidays there is certainly less traffic; and if these entail any trouble at all (I must here make only one exception, that of the *taboots*) to the police, the relaxation of the traffic more than compensates for it. Public meeting, and public and private entertainments that require police attendance are so very few that they are not worth being considered. On each occasion they absorb the service on an average of, say 16 men, the minimum being 2 and the maximum 30. The allegation of "overwork" is a far-fetched one and was amply refuted some time ago.

The principal object therefore of the increase is to provide against riots, as can be so clearly seen from the Police Commissioner's letter to Government, in which he asks for an increase of the city police "with the view of securing for it such an increase as would place the officer in charge in a position to quell, or at all events to check for a time disturbances of the kind which have lately occurred . . . . . and which may occur again at any moment." It is preposterous to talk of permanently maintaining an establishment for the sake of its employment on rare and extraordinary occasions. Riots in Bombay are of rare occurrence and they would be rarer still if the main and the only correct guiding principle of governing is vigorously acted upon—that of severely punishing those who become turbulent and lawless. No body of sane men would ever permanently maintain a costly or even a cheap establishment for the rarest occasions, that fall, as hitherto, once in a generation. Riots in Bombay, are as rate as military expeditions, and yet Government which is expected to be always prepared for all emergencies, does not premanently maintain shipping equipments for the rare military emergencies. A good many instances could be given of this nature. In cases of emergency of rare occurrence extraordinary means and measures are always deemed necessary; and in the event of future riots in Bombay the military must be had recourse to as a matter of course. The idea that cavalry should be permanently kept in Bombay is certainly a good and practicable one, but "has been rejected (1) because cavalry could not be used for ordinary police duties," (2) "because of the difficulty of providing suitable ground," and (3) because of "the possibility of the withdrawal of the cavalry whenever required for military purposes. Cavalry is meant to be in Bombay not for doing police duties—and it has never been suggested that they should do police duties—but for doing service during riots only. As to the second objection there are many large plots of ground belonging to Government either lying open or occupied by persons or departments that could well and profitably be asked to vacate them. It is necessary to bear in mind that only a small number of cavalry would do very well, an adequately small plot of ground would be required. The third objection may seem to be farfetched, it being based on the fanciful ground of both a war and a Bombay riot breaking out simultaneously. Even granting for a moment that such a simultaneous outbreak should occur it does not follow that there would be no army corps to be found in Bombay, where they would be absolutely necessary during a war. But the apologists for the proposed increase would say that such soldiery as may be in Bombay at such a juncture cannot be spared for suppressing a riot. Then the question arises whether the Police Commissioner can confidently assure us that he can suppress a riot such as we had in August last with the police force increased as he asks and without any military aid. The increase for which the Police Commissioner asks cannot certainly be a quarter as efficient in suppressing a riot as was the military aid received during the August riots. The unavoidable conclusion is that under any circumstances notwithstanding the increase—and even double or quadruple of such increase—military aid would be unavoidably necessary during riots, and that the permanent increase of police such as is now asked for would be a simple waste of public money.—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay, March 15.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last three days without any previous intimation the full pressure and constant supply of water has been cut off for reasons not known to the public. The supply of water is therefore very irregular at low pressure and for some uncertain hours in the day. The public are put to great inconvenience and frequently watch the water-pipes to see if the precious water is coming. Since the supply was constant, many people have removed their big water pots that were used for storage of water and when the supply is suddenly stopped and given at uncertain hours at a low pressure they clamour for water. Under these circumstances I trust the Municipal authorities will see the necessity of previously informing the public in future when they think of stopping the water-supply for repairs or other reasons.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity and inform the Municipal authorities that on the Holi holiday, which falls on the 21st instant, there will be an eclipse of the moon, which commences in the evening of that day, and therefore the Hindu public are seriously in need of a constant and full supply of water for two full days, namely the 21st and the 22nd instant. The authorities should, therefore, to make proper arrangements for such supply of water to enable the Hindus to perform their usual religious obligations on such an occasion as the eclipse.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT OF KALBADEVI ROAD.

Bombay, March 16.

WATER-SUPPLY AT MATHAR-PACCADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZEETE."

SIR,—The large expenditure incurred by the Bombay Municipality on water-works has not realized the expectations of the citizens of Bombay. Before the addition of the Tansa Lake, the fourth lake, the Municipality promised to those who complained of the scantiness of the water-supply, that after the construction of the Tansa Lake the water-supply would be plentiful, so much so, that Bombay would be supplied with water, day and night. This was really a grand promise. But on Sunday last the water at Matharpaccady was all of a sudden stopped, unannounced, the residents having been obliged to "beg, borrow, or steal," and since then the supply has been very scanty throughout the week. Now, Sir, is this the result of such a large outlay on our water-works? It is hoped that my letter will catch the eye of our energetic Municipal Commissioner, and the worthy Corporators, who, I am sure, will not fail to do their part of duty with a view to prevent such a grievance in future, especially during the coming hot weather.—Yours, &c.,

A.

Matharpaccady, March 17.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for the "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. A. O. HUME IN BOMBAY.

MR. A. O. HUME who arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Jhansi, was presented with a farewell address at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute in the afternoon, and later on was present at a farewell afternoon entertainment given in his honor at Mr. J. N. Tata's, Esplanade House.

ADDRESS AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

For the purpose of presenting a farewell address to Mr. A. O. Hume, prior to his departure to Europe, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, at the Framjee Cowasji Institute, yesterday afternoon, when the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik was called to the chair. The hall was crowded by the native gentlemen, including a large number of students, who threw showers of flowers upon Mr. Hume from above the gallery as he mounted and left the platform.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they had met there that afternoon to bid hearty farewell to one who was bound to them by ties of gratitude, friendship, and affection, he meant Mr. Allan Hume, now on the eve of retirement to his native land for good. He was sure they all knew how hard Mr. Hume had worked for nine years in connection with the Congress. If the Congress had done nothing else, the fact of its having succeeded in promoting personal intercourse, and personal intimacy and friendship among the more thoughtful and earnest workers in their country's cause, would of itself entitle the Congress to the gratitude of every Indian. The expansion of the Legislative Councils of India on their present basis was another practical result of Mr. Hume's earnest and persevering efforts. It was consoling to find that the Secretary of State had been able to secure in Lord Reay—(applause)—an adviser and guide of tried ability and wide Indian experience. Lord Reay's appointment as Under-Secretary for India had met with general satisfaction throughout the country, and it had inspired a hope that Indian interests would not suffer from want of knowledge of the true bearings of an Indian problem. He then called upon Mr. Dinshah Watcha to read the address.

Mr. Dinshah Watcha then read the following address to Mr. Hume:—

Sir,—We, members of the Bombay Presidency Association, beg to accord you a hearty farewell on this the last occasion of your visit to our country. In thus taking leave, while we are deeply moved at the prospect of parting with one who has proved a most valued and sincere friend, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing to you, in howsoever feeble a manner, our high sense of gratitude and esteem for the many solid and substantial services you have rendered to our people. To your unselfish and generous nature any praise or acknowledgement of your work made in your presence will not be agreeable. But we owe a duty to ourselves and to our country to put on record the public estimation of your self-sacrifice aud devotion in the cause of India. It is a pleasure to us to acknowledge that you are one of those high-souled Englishmen who have evinced genuine and earnest sympathy for our people and have striven hard to help us in reforming ourselves and remedying our evils. It is a well khown fact that even in the dark days of the Mutiny, when strong prejudices were aroused, you retained, in spite of provocation and trials a warm regard for your Indian fellow-subjects. Your love for this country is almost unequalled in its intensity. It is no exaggeration to say that that love has shown itself in so marked a manner as to be rightly regarded as exemplary. After a long laborious and distinguished career in the public service, at a time when most of your brethren long to seek quiet and repose in the pleasant surroundings of their home, you elected to remain in this country and to put to active use your long-cherished love for its people. You inaugurated a movement for our political progress which for its activity and expanse has had no parallel in the history of India. Ever since the advent of the British and the diffusion of British education, there has been an awakening among our people to a sense of our political rights and duties. That awakening first showed itself among other ways in the institution of organised bodies having for their aim and object the representation to the Government of the wants, the wishes, and the grievances of the people in a constitutional manner. These bodies rendered useful service in their time but their efforts were inadequate and localised, as they could not but be in the initial stage of the country's progress. There was no movement that could bring together and focus the scattered political forces of the country and bring the people of the different parts within the fold of a common and unifying influence. The unprecedented and unbounded enthusiasm which was keenly aroused throughout the country by the righteous rule of Lord Ripon enabled you with your rare insight to realise the fact that the time had arrived for the inauguration of such a movement. You embraced that golden opportunity and utilised it in a manner so as to put the political life of India on what may be truly called a sound national basis. It is the barest truth to say that your appearance at the helm of your political movement marked a new era in their history, for it gave them a new life and a new impetus. Your threw yourself into the work with such vigour and enthusiasm that younger men could only look upon your inspiring energy with admiring despair. To your capacity for arduous work you added fertility of resource and skilful powers of organisation. Your inspiriting example reared round you an unique band of workers prompted by the same zeal and devotion. None but those who have seen you work both in and outside the Congress camps can realise the intense enthusiasm and incessant activity which you have invariably brought to bear upon the Congress cause. The Congress was but a sapling when it first budded into existence in Bombay nine years ago. Under your fostering care and guidance it has grown into a full-blown tree, spreading its invigorating branches throughout the country and making its influence felt in all quarters and in all directions. At its first appearance, and for long afterwards, it met the fate of all great and good movements, being scoffed at and misunderstood. With perseverance, steady work, and moderation, it has not only succeeded in out-living ridicule, calumny, and opposition, but has come to be respected as a valuable exponent of the feelings and thoughts of the people of India. To you, who are the central figure of the movement, as to us, your humble admirers, it cannot but be a source of gratification for the present, and hope for the future that such work as has been done and such labour as has been bestowed on it have already borne god fruit. Some of the views strenuously advocated by the Congress have not only been accepted by the Government but have become part of the administrative policy of the country! The Congress is now a living institution; and though it has not yet reached a stage when it could afford to forego the help of its first parent, it may well be trusted to continue its onward course with the life and energy imparted to it by you. Whatever successes it may gain hereafter, and however strong and useful it may grow, it will never forget the deepest debt of gratitude it owes to you who are its recognised father and founder. In thus arraying yourself on the side of India's people and helping them to move onwards in the path of progress and duty, you have set us an example of undaunted courage and of patience under difficulties without which no good work can either be begun or accomplished. It is no secret that your unselfish and fearless advocacy of the cause of the Indian people has brought you odium, and even hostility, in some quarters; but so strong and so living has been your sense of duty that you have braved it all, and have by your spirit of self-sacrifice and incessant work crowned the Congress cause with the success that it has achieved amidst many struggles and vicissitudes. Your residence in this conntry, your intimate and varied experience of the adminstration, and more especially, your familiar acquaintance with the people, have given you a true insight into and keen appreciation of their condition. You have lived to see many of your views, notably on the question of agricultural poverty and distress, accepted in quarters, where they were at first opposed and ridiculed. The agrarian problem still continues to engage the attention of the Government; and it is satisfactory to note that the value of the warnings you sounded, both before and after your retirement from office, is being realised by those responsible for the administration of the country and its people's welfare. While it gives us unbounded delight to speak of your services to India—services that claim the heartfelt gratitude and ready recognition not only of the present but of the generations to come of the Indian people,—it gives us a pang to part from you. For yuur return to your mother-country deprives us of the presence of one of our most steady friends and counsellors. But your past work here and in England is an assurance that your withdrawal from this country will not diminish your usefulness to us. You have formed a British Committee of the Congress in England and an Indian party in Parliament, and with such able, disinterested, and indefatigable colleagues like Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, you have striven hard, and in some cases successfully, to get a hearing for India's grievances. There are many burning topics which demand your attenton and which only the interference of Parliament—that ultimate Court of Appeal—can settle in the interests of India. The new measures of taxation, the exchange compensation allowances, the distribution of the Military Expenditure, the constitution of the Provincial Services, and the Land Revenue Settlements,—these and other questions will engage your attention. We are sanguine they will receive the same unremitting care and thought that you have hitherto bestowed on all that is calcutated to further the interests of this country and promote the cause of union between England and India. With these expressions of our feelings and sentiments we bid you an affectionate farewell and prey that Providence may give you long life and health for carrying on the noble work which has made your name dear in every Indian home, and which has made your life and life-work a source of the noblest inspiration for all succeeding generations. We have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,—President.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA, } Honorary
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR, } Secretaries.
A. M. DHARAMSI,

Mr. Hume, who was received with deafening cheers on rising to speak said that he had some days ago thought of saying many things to them, but that evening he was unable to do so, being for sometime past in indifferent health and deprived of his power to do either mental or bodily work. His brain worked less rapidly now than it did previously, and owing to the physical weakness he was unable to address them as he wished. He was really very sorry to leave that India which he truly loved, and in which he had spent forty-five years of his life. (Applause.) He was parting from those he loved most for good, and he regretted that there was not the remotest prospect of his revisiting these shores. He believed that there would be a change in the party at the helm of affairs before long. He expected a general election in the near future,—at least before the Easter of 1895, and he predicted that the Liberals would be succeeded by the Tories. It seemed perfectly indifferent to them, whether the Liberals were succeeded by the Tories, as the Liberals had recommended for party purposes the exemption of cotton goods from import tariff duty to please a handfull of Lancashire merchants (Cries of shame). In England they had a gang of politicians in both the parties, who for the purpose of retaining power neglected those interests which were dearest to them. They deliberately did a wrong thing only to cut the ground from under the feet of their opponents. These professonal politicians or professional gang as he would call them, had no conscience. They had only one fixed object and that fixed object was to keep themselves in office and to kick the other party out. (Laughter). It was a matter of the greatest importance however to India that Liberals should come in power, and it would be a great misfortune for India if the Tories succeeded the Liberals. He said that it was to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone's magical influence was no longer existing in the sphere of practical politics. At the time of the generel election some Liberals would go over to the side of the Conservatives, and the result would be that the Tories would come in power. There were three untoward influences with which India was concerned. Those three were: firstly, which party came into power, the Liberal or the Tory? Secondly, the influence of counter opinions entertained by the members of the Radical party on the general election, and lastly, a continental (European) war into which England might be indiscretely dragged. He wished to explain how a European war concerned India. He submitted that England's difficulty was India's opportunity. By this he did not for a moment wish to convey that India would take advantage of England's difficulties. He explained himself by saying that when they found England in difficulty, India must try to help her as much as it could, and thereby prove that though in time of peace India pressed for her civic rights, in the case of war breaking out they were ready to give their moral as well as physical support and throw in their lot earnestly with England. Their speakers and their press in such time should support England and share England's difficulties. (Applause). These three were the external obstacles to the country's progress. Speaking about the internal obstacles, he said that they should try to promote the country's physical, moral and mental progress. He had heard that gymnastics and athletic sports were being encouraged in this country. That was not the only thing required for the development of physical powers. They should prevent marrages at immature age. No Shastra enjoined early marriages. If any Shastra enjoined such marriages it would be a wrong Shastra. The early marriages devastated constitution and brought about physical degeneration of posterity. They must all look to the education of girls. The speaker then dwelt upon the necessity of female education, which he said was the blackbone of society. They should, like their wiser forefathers, raise the position of their women. He was very sorry to part with many kind friends in India who had always sympathised with him although he had occasionally rebuked them for their shortcomings, while his own countrymen had slandered and abused him. It was painful to him to point out some weak points in his Indian brethren. There was a practice amongst the people of this country—of course there were notable exceptions—of making promises without hesitatation and subsequently of seeking excuses to withold from the engagements. He did not mean to say that such practice was not prevalent in England. It did exist there also, but the people of that country were very susceptible in that respect. A man who wilfully neglected to fulfill his promise was shunned and boycotted from society; they would make it hot for him wherever he went until he repented for and improved his conduct. He gave instances of natives promising subscriptions; when asked to pay, they were too eager to put forth excuses to evade payment. He hoped that this practice would be wipedout. They were not yet quite capable of being free and he hoped that they would try to be deserving of what they were demanding. He had planted the trees and he hoped, a time would come to reap the harvest and taste the fruits. He advised them to work with perseverance and zeal for the welfare of their countrymen and never to be despaired of success if difficulties presented themselves in their way. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

ENTERTAINMENT AT MR. TATA'S HOUSE.

The Bombay Presidency Association had issued several hundreds of invitations to an afternoon farewell entertainment in honour of Mr. Hume at Mr. Tata's "Esplanade House," at 4-30 p.m.. yesterday. Long before that hour, many leading native citizens as well as a large number of native ladies and a few ladies and gentlemen were present, the meeting being a thoroughly representative one of different nationalities. The guests were received in the entrance by members of the Council of the Presidency Association, consisting of the Hon. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. J. N. Tata, Ibrahim Rahimtula, A. M. Dhurmsey, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, C. M. Cursetjee, and D. E. Wacha, Mr. Hume, accompanied by Mr. Morgan Brown and Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, arrived at Mr. Tata's bungalow about a quarter past 5 p.m., and was welcomed by the gentlemen above-named and others. Being escorted to the upper reception-hall, some of the gentlemen present were introduced to Mr. Hume, and about half an hour was agreeably passed in the interchange of social amenities. An adjournment was then made to the refreshment tables laid in the lower side-hall, separate provision having been made for the Hindus consistently with their religious scruples. Mr. Hume was garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers as he left the bungalow, about 6 p.m., amidst the cheers of those present; and the entertainment concluded shortly after.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th February, 1894, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	700	1,300	10	2,010
Or per mile of Railway	28	52	......	80
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	3,100	5,500	50	8,650
Total for 6 weeks	3,800	6,800	60	10,660
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	912	1,115	49	2,076
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	45	2	83
Total to corresponding date do.	2,947	2,259	147	5,353

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 66
Increase to date .... " 5,307

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE GLADSTONE CRISIS.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SUCCESSION.

[illegible] “Pall Mall Gazette,” in a late edition on Thursday ([illegible]d ult.) published the following :—“Resignation [illegible] Mr. Gladstone definitely settled. The date [illegible] new Prime Minister. We are now permitted [illegible]ne with greater precision the announcement [illegible] we made on January 31st. For a full month [illegible]ave been the butt of all the obloquy and scorn of [illegible]hich the English language is capable, but “ Magna [illegible]st veritas et praevalebit,” and in the last two days almost every contemparary has republished our original statements and articles, though *in* rather inferior English. At the moment of writing it is definitely settled that Mr. Gladstone will have audience of the Queen on Saturday, March 3, and will place his resignation in her hands. The public announcement will almost certainly be made on Monday, and Lord Rosbery will be sent for by Her Majesty. There is no present intention of dissolution. The Prime Minister's early resignation was decided upon as long ago as the opening of the year, but necessary rearrangements demanded much consideration. Mr. Gladstone will retain his seat in the House of Commons, but will almost certainly not remain a member of the Cabinet. It is curious to notice that in what is probably Mr. Gladstone's last of how many thousand speeches in the House of Commons his sentence was for open war against the British Constitution, and that in what will probably be his last of how many thousand divisions he found the whole Tory party in the same lobby with himself. So the wheel has come full circle. But how he will be missed !”

THE “TIMES” ON THE “PALL MALL.”

The “Times” gives prominence to this statement :—“ We have reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone has made his last speech in Parliament as Prime Minister, and that he has determined to resign his office before the beginning of the new session. Our information is to the effect that he announced his intention to a few persons before his departure for Biarritz, and has never swerved from it since. That intention was to resign office at the end of the present session. At his audience of the Queen on Wednesday he informed her Majesty of his intention ; he will take the necessary official steps in the next few days, when the public announcement will be made. The Cabinet were not taken into the Prime Minister's confidence. His intention was only communicated to a few intimate friends. It is only fair to add that the “ Pall Mall Gazette ” was substantially right in its announcement on January 31, which was received at the time with general incredulity.

THE “DAILY NEWS”

Despite the vehement protestations of the “ Daily News,” the process of climbing down has begum. To-day that journal states that “ although Mr. Gladstone has not resigned, and all definite announcements on the subject are premature, we fear that, owing to personal reasons which have been often described, the event cannot be much longer postponed.”

THE REVOLT OF THE RADICALS.

On behalf of the extreme section of the Radical party, a deputation waited on Mr. Marjoribanks, the Liberal Whip, in his private room in the House of Commons, last evening, concerning the question of the Premiership. The deputation included Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Storey, Mr. J. E. Ellis, Mr. Picton, Mr. Jacoby. Mr. Cobb, Mr. Logan, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. Leon, Sir Thos. Roe, Major Rowland Jones, Mr. Broad, Sir James Whitehead, Mr. Maden, Mr. Kearley, and Mr. Conybeare. Among the speakers were Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Storey, Mr. Ellis, Sir James Whitehead, Mr. Picton, and Mr. Jacoby. These gentlemen first expressed the extreme regret with which they had observed the current reports that Mr. Gladstone intended shortly to resign his present position. They hoped these reports were premature, and they would most heartily welcome the continuance of the right hon. gentleman in office. In case, however, there should be justification for the recent rumour, they thought it desirable to lose no time in making known that the Radical members of the House of Commons entertained a strong objection to the leadership of the Liberal party being transferred to any member of the House of Lords. As they cherished a high regard for the character, talents, and services of Lord Rosebery and other peers whose names had been mentioned, it was desirable to make known that their present attitude was not at all based upon personal grounds, but simply upon grounds of principle. They maintained that it was not consistent with modern progressive policy that the Liberal party should be led by any member of the hereditary Chamber, but that when a vacancy arose the chosen leader should belong to the representative House, where he would be in direct contact with the elected members, of whom an overwhelming preponderance of his parliamentary supporters must consist. In the course of the interview two or three members incidentally mentioned the name of Sir William Harcourt as the leader who would command their most ready acceptance, but the deputation added that they did not wish to hamper the choice or to advocate the claims of any particular statesman as long as the essential principle they laid down was observed. Mr. Marjoribanks did not make any statement in reply, beyond simply intimating that he would take care to put before the Government the views urged by the deputation.

MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

Immediately after the delivery of Mr. Gladstone's speech and Mr. Balfour's reply, Lord Rosebery, who with Earl Spencer had been seated in the Peers' Gallery, proceeded to the Foreign Office. Shortly afterwards he received a visit from Earl Spencer, who appeared to be in a somewhat agitated condition. They were closeted together for some time in the Foreign Minister's private room, and while thus engaged they were joined by Mr. Morley, whose visit was apparently unexpected. Mr. Morley was quickly followed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Acland. At half-past six o'clock the five Ministers were still in consulation; and the question arose whether Earl Spencer could possibly get to Windsor in time to dine with the Queen, in obedience to her Majesty's command. At seven minutes to seven, however, Lord Spencer left the Foreign Office and drove to Paddington, whence he proceeded by Great the Western train to Windsor. The other Ministers remained in Lord Rosebery's room until twenty minutes past seven. Mr. Morley and Mr. Acland then left, and ten minutes later, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith left the Foreign Office and drove away together. Mr. Glatstone dined last night with the Earl of Rosebery. The right hon. gentleman returned to Downing-street shortly after eleven o'clock, and appeared in the best of health and spirits.

SOME EXPRESSIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION.

Despatches from provincial centres all over the United Kingdom show that the impending resignation of the Prime Minister caused widespread political excitement. Addressing his constituents at Saltash, Mr. Lenoard Courtney, M. P., said it was clear that Mr. Gladstone's activity and service as a statesman were coming to an end. It might be within a few days a certainty that he would cease to be the servant of his Queen in the capacity of Premier. He had strongly differed from Mr. Gladstone on his policy with respect to Ireland, yet it was impossible to survey the career of that old workman, who was falling in the plenitude of power, without feelings of strong sympathy and emotion. Speaking at North Islington, Mr. Stuart, M.P., alluded to the rumoured retirement of Mr. Gladstone. He said that the Liberal party had a great and perhaps long conflict before them, and it was now for Mr. Gladstone, at his time of life, to say whether he would lead them or leave it for other hands. He hoped and prayed, for the sake of the great battle that Mr. Gladstone had opened that night, he might remain to carry them on to victory. Every hour they heard fresh rumours of resignation, but up to that night Mr. Gladstone had not tendered his. But still they could not conceal from themselves the fact that by his declaration that night he had made it in a sense necessary to determine before long what was to be his course. Several names had been mentioned as his successor, but whether it was Lord Rosebery or Sir William Harcourt, he would have to adopt the full policy of the party he led. Mr. Haldane, M.P., at Richmond, said they would all be sorry to learn that the time was not far distant when the present Government would be no more. He believed that Mr. Gladstone had delivered his last speech in the House of Commons, but if he had he ventured to say that Mr. Gladstone still enjoyed the confidence of the English people. Whoever the Prime Minister would be in place of Mr. Gladstone, he would have a most difficult task before him. It would be necessary for him to reconstruct the whole Liberal party, and to introduce social questions for the benefit of the working classes.

SIR JOHN GORST INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the “ Morning ” called on Sir John Gorst for the purpose of obtaining his views on the “ Pall Mall ” announcement. As to the accuracy of the report Sir John said that it was probably true that the step had been decided upon as early as the beginning of the year. It was Mr. Gladstone's sight that was his weakest point ; his hearing was a secondary consideration. On the question of Mr. Gladstone's successor, Sir John thought that Sir William Harcourt, Lord Kimberley or Lord Rosebery would be sent for by the Queen. He considered that Sir William Harcourt was the proper Prime Minister. He was older than Lord Rosebery and more experienced. Home Rule, he considered, would be shelved. In concluding the interview Sir Jhon Gorst remarked : “ In any case whoever becomes Prime Minister, Harcourt will be the power in the House of Commons.”

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The “ Times” remarks that Mr. Gladstone “ leaves his post without offering a programme or formulating a policy, or enunciating a principle. He has not a word to say on any of the problems which lie before the country, but simply exhorts his followers to proceed consistently upon his own method of setting fire to some of our institutions. What will the party make of this precious bequest ? They have first to find a leader, and that is evidently a matter of no small difficulty. Lord Rosebery is instinctively felt to be the proper successor to Mr. Gladstone, but Lord Rosebery sits in that House which it is the sole policy of the party to assail. He is, therefore, already pronounced impossible by the thoroughgoing Radicals. . . . We do not take their threats too seriously. They have talked big many times before now, and ended by doing nothing. But they are not the only doubtful elements in the party, nor are they perhaps the people who have most to hope from a dissolution. Sir William Harcourt would not find the Premiership a bed of roses any more than Lord Rosebery. He has not Mr. Gladstone's influence in the country, and nothing but that influence has enabled Mr. Gladstone to hold on so long. Amid the endless uncertainties and possibilities of the situation there is at any rate one clear duty for Unionists—to be thoroughly prepared at every point for every emergency.’

The “Standard” remarks that “the present and the future of the Cabinet remain a mystery. Mr. Gladstone is still Prime Minister, but no one knows positively whether his resignation is to take place to-day, or to-morrow, or a month hence ; or indeed, whether it may not be indefinitely postponed. If the question is settled, why should there be all this reticence ? One of the many inconveniences resulting from the unneccessary reserve was illustrated by the action of the Radical members.” Dealing with the Prime Minister's declaration of war against the Upper Chamber, it says, “Well may Mr. Gladstone be impatient to escape from the reponsibility of a struggle in which his prescient eyes must discern nothing but the certainty of humiliating failure.”

The “ Daily Telegraph ” holds that while “ the facts of the situation have been and are precisely as we defined them in these columns, the actual and proximate solution of the interesting problem is obviously dependent upon the conscientious decision at which the present Prime Minister may arrive at any moment. Should it prove that Mr. Gladstone, for whatever reasons and at whatever date, feels himself constrained to lay down the burden of power, public opinion—apart from that of the Radical members who yesterday waited upon Mr. Marjoribanks—will undoubtedly expect to find his successor in Lord Rosebery. . . . . Momentous problems which may arise outside the area of home politics and social reforms, even those—and they are many—who most heartily admit the energy, variety, and skill of Sir William Harcourt are compelled to perceive that in the larger interests of the nation and from Imperial points of view unprejudiced minds must incline to the view we have expressed. Meantime, in discussing these prospects or rumours of dissolution and of resignation, we have always said that it was necessary to keep a constant watch on the ‘ unforeseen.’ And that this precaution ought to be taken is evident from the ultra-Radical representation last night made in the House of Commons to Mr. Marjoribanks.”

The “ Daily Chronicle ” observes that “ the Old Warrior has gone fighting. Mr. Gladstone will resign—in a few hours, as mortal time goes, we shall be officially cognisant of the fact—but he has left his legacy behind. Last night in the House of Commons marked an epoch in English history, and men will for years count themselves happy that they took even an inconspicuous part in it. The Grand Old Man has pulled down many worthless institutions in his time. Samson's last tug has brought down the House of Lords. Henceforward there will be no uncertainty in the crusade. Mr. Gladstone's successor comes in to fulfil his policy, to find practical ways and means of asserting it, to end the whole scandal and tedium of having to qualify the elective principle with the gentlemen, who sit in nominated chairs. Proceeding to treat the practical unanimity of the Radical press in favour of Lord Rosebery's succession, it says : As Lord Rosebery's opportunity is great, so it can only be seized in one way. The Liberal party has not only to be reofficered, it has to be re-made. Home Rule has yet to be won, and to be commended to the English people. On that cardinal point there is in no mau's mind so much as a thought of wavering, and no man, we should add, has a better chance than Lord Rosebery of attracting the body of electors who are still unconvinced. But we require, above all, a definition of the Labour policy of the coming Premier. Lord Rosebery, in a word, has his call. His answering word can have no wavering note.”

The “Daily News” has at last arrived at the conclusion that we must look facts in the face, and not blink them because they are inexpressibly pathetic and intensely sad. There is no longer, we regret to say, room for hope that Mr. Gladstone will be able to lead the Liberal party through the labours of the coming session. It discusses the grave and Constitutional issue raised by the deputation to Mr. Marjoribanks. It would, of course, be the merest pedantry and affectation,” it adds, “ to ignore the fact that this movement is directed against Lord Rosebery, in whose pre-eminent fitness for the succession we have already recorded our strong belief.”

The “Star” remarks : Now that Mr. Gladstone's resignation is definitely decided upon, it is only fair to admit that the “Pall Mall Gazette” has scored, and we compliment our contemporary on the enterprise which has enabled it to thus outdo all its rivals. The mistake it made was in being a trifle too explicit, and fixing the date of the Premier's resignation as before the re-assembling of Parliament. The laugh has up to the present been on the other side. Now the “Pall Mall Gazette” has it all on its own side.

The “Evening News and Post” observes that the “Pall Mall,” it appears, was right from the beginning, and it is but fair that this should be said.”

THE PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

The provincial press now universally acknowledges the resignation of Mr. Gladstone to be an accomplished fact. The “Manchester Courier' observes that though the prudent man will hesitate before he accepts the “ Pall Mall's ” statement, it must be remembered that the enterprising journal we refer to has so far established a certain claim to our credence, since it has shown that is possesses at least some means of information not open to the world.” The “ Manchester Examiner ” says :—“There is nothing now officially with regard to the resignation crisis, which the statesman chiefly concerned naturally intensifies by his silence ; but the newspaper which began the game—apparently with fuller knowledge than that with which it was credited—made the definite assertion last night that Mr. Gladstone will place his resignation of the Premiership in the hands of her Majesty to-morrow, and that on Monday next all the world will be made aware of the fact. It is wiser to wait in the circumstance, than to surmise or assert. Having regard to all the probabilities of the case, no one would be surprised if it turned out as stated.” The “ Liverpool Courier” says :—“It will puzzle Mr. Gladstone to explain away the assertions of the “ Pall Mall Gazette,” as he once did statements in the “Edinburgh Courant,” characterising which by the words, ‘I will not say false, but groundless.’ This distinction is not dissimilar to his phrases ‘not war, but military operations,” and ‘hemmed in, not surrounded,’ while ‘Lumsden was not recalled, but invited to return to the metropolis. It only remains for him now to say that he does not contemplate immediate resignation, though he has decided to abandon the Premiership immediately. The “Liverpool Mercury” remarks :—“If the “Pall Mall Gazette” had not to-night renewed its assertion in such a specific form as to arrest the judgment of the most incredulous, the story of Mr. Gladstone's impending resignation would have been bowled out of the field by what took place in the House of Commons this afternoon.”

The Press Association next day said it was enabled to state upon authority that, in spite of many rumours to the contrary, Mr. Gladstone has neither resigned nor taken any step with a view to the resignation of his office. The position of the right hon. gentleman in this matter is still accurately reflected by the telegram which Sir Algernon West sent, with his sanction, from Birarriz, some weeks ago in contradiction of the report then published. No change has since taken place either in the health or intention of the Prime Minister. It is equally true that the qualifications expressed in that authorised message continue applicable, but with neither increased nor diminished point. The more or less circumstantial rumours widely published this week have given rise in Ministerial circles to some amusement, not unmixed with annoyance that so many mistaken assumptions should have been built up without any substantial foundation in fact. Although there must necessarily be some degree of uncertainty with regard to the right hon. gentleman's continuance in office during the whole course of the present Parliament, there is no reason to doubt he looks forward to entering upon the work of the ensuing session as head of the Government.

The “ Scotsman's ” London correspondent states that the persistent rumours of Mr Gladstone's retirement have made so much impression on Gladstonians that they have taken to serious discussion on his probable succcessor. In no quarter, he says, is it believed that resignation will be much longer delayed. No doubt the act will be timed to suit the convenience of the Cabinet, and it would scarcely be permissible for Mr. Gladstone to resign at present, when Lord Spencer and Sir William Harcourt find it so difficult to arrange an Admiralty programme. But since his return from Biarritz Mr. Gladstone has again and again used language which his friends have been compelled to construe as of ill omen.

It would be useless to deny (says the “ Dundee Advertiser's ” London correspondent) that there are two parties in the Liberal camp on the subject. The one is in favour of Lord Rosebery, and the other in favour of Sir W. Harcourt. It is not possible to say positively at the present moment which of the rivals commands the largest degree of support ; but on the whole I am inclined to back Lord Rosebery. Mr. Labouchere and his immediate friends are undoubtedly opposed to the elevation of the Foreign Secretary to the Premiership. They are not strong enough, however, to enforce their views on the whole of the party. I should regard Lord Rosebery's Premiership as absolutely certain were it not that there have recently sprung up suspicions as to the depth and reality of his Radicalism.

The “ Daily Chronicle ” says :—We dismiss the notion of a Kimberly or a Spencer Premiership—the time being past when Mr. Gladstone can be succeeded by mere respectability in the Peers. With regard to Sir Wm. Harcourt, it is obvious that the one supreme talent which he has exercised in the past is that which he is best fitted to play in the future. He is a great master of the Parliamentary art. His strength is where his experience and his remarkable powers of speech have been developed. His position as leader of the House would be one of great authority, and, at the outset at least, might revive the whole situation of a Russell and a Palmerston face to face in the same Ministry. But we come back to our original position. Is the Liberal party worth preserving ? If it is, there is only one man who can preserve it, and for that matter enhance it in the view of those who are looking to the talk of the future rather than to the traditions of the past. That man is Lord Rosebery.

The “ Irish Times” says the anti-Parnellites held a meeting and determined to press upon the Government the necessity for ensuring that Home Rule should be taken up by Mr. Gladstone's successor. Communications were opened with the Government by Mr. Sexton, with the result that a message was received from Mr. Gladstone that he would ask the House of Commons to pass a resolution pledging itself to take up the question again in the session of next year. This does not satisfy the Irish party, who declare they will take the first opportunity of a change of Premier to demand from him a personal pledge.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National Federation in Dublin Mr. T. Healy, M. P., said he was entirely in the dark as to the threatened retirement of Mr. Gladstone, but knowing that nature must claim its debt some time it would be unwise if they did not contemplate with calmness, however deep their sorrow, the prospect or probability of the early retirement and resignation of Mr. Gladstone. Whether he retired or remained, or whether he lived or died, Mr. Gladstone would still be remembered in Ireland amidst the fragrance of an imperishable gratitude. He might go further and say that in no Cabinet that was likely to be formed in this generation would Ireland ever have again so staunch a friend as Mr. Gladstone, who had placed the Irish cause in a position of surety which it never occupied before. If Mr. Gladstone disappeared from public life or from the Government, there could hardly be a doubt that, as far as the Irish representattive were concerned, there would be some greater reserve in the relations between the Irish party and the Ministry than existed at the time Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EYE-SIGHT.

Amid the somewhat painful discussions which are just now taking place as to the precise extent to which Mr. Gladstone's eye-sight has recently given way, it is interesting (says the London correspondent of the “ Birmingham Daily Post”) to recall that it was a similar cause which threatened to mar his political future more than half a century ago, and almost at the outset of his public career. It need scarcely be said that he studied hard as a young man but after he entered Parliament the effect of the nightly sittings, combined with the amount of reading he did by day, severely strained his sight, and the failure of vision was so marked in 1838, when he had just completed writing his famous work upon “ The State in its relations with the Church,” that he was ordered complete rest. I am very desirous to set both my mind and eyes at liberty, he then wrote to his closest friend, and this he accomplished during a four months' stay on the Continent, which so thoroughly restored him that his eyes have given him singularly little trouble since. This is more to be remarked because no man of this generation can have worked those organs more. He has been accustomed, even after the heaviest nights in the House of Commons, to read an appreciable amount before retiring to rest, and the late Dr. Dollinger once recorded, with wonder, that having left him for few minutes to fetch a book from another room, the return found him deeply immersed in another work, as if always reluctant to loose a moment which could be devoted to reading.

CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN VIEWS.

The Paris, Berlin, and Vienna correspondents of the “Daily Telegraph” voice the feeling of foreigners on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's resignation. In Paris the truth of the statements made is beginning to dawn upon the minds of the public, but people are at a loss to understand why the Premier has arrived at such a resolution at this juncture. The prevailing opinion is that with the resignation the Home Rule programme will be doomed to failure. In Berlin politicians are very reticent as to the changes which are imminent in the British Cabinet. As regards Mr. Gladstone's successor, the name of Lord Rosebery has been received with much satisfaction, as he is believed to take a broader and more imperial view of England's position in the comity of nations. It is said that nothing can ever be expected from England as long as Mr. Gladstone is in power. In Vienna the news has caused considerable sensation and a feeling of intense relief. The “ Neue Freie Presse” says: The outcome of this Parliamentary session of thirteen months is for Mr. Gladstone's home policy far from brilliant, and if we make abstraction of the Parish Councils Bill, which will owe its existence to compromise with the Upper House, it may be characterized as positively disheartening for the Prime Minister. His Irish dream is dissolved in air, and his Newcastle reform programme remains for the most part unrealized. The news that Lord Rosebery will probably succeed has been received with the greatest delight and satisfaction. An Austrian statesman is reported to have said that the appointment will have a most reassuring effect on European politics. In St, Petersburg the news of Mr. Gladstone's impending resignation was received with extreme regret. New York papers regard the future of the Liberal party as stormy. They consider it as doubtful if there is any English sattesman who will be able to obtain a Home Rule majority.

“NO LONGER THE GREAT PARLIAMENTARY TACTICIAN.”

The “ Figaro,” referring to Mr. Gladstone's contemplated resignation, says there is another element besides his increasing infirmities, which the Liberal party no longer conceal. “ Mr. Gladstone is known himself to be no longer the great parliamentary tactician of former days. He has still flashes of eloquence and political inspiration, but on the morrow he has again fallen into the errors which have more than once been very near causing a split in the party. He has given too much importance to Home Rule, which in the end constituted almost the sole item in his programme, and seeing this measure compromised he prefers to retire from the contest. The choice of his successor is a matter of considerable importance which should be closely watched on the Continent, for seldom have the internal affairs of a European country been attended with greater influence upon international influence.

The “Eclair” prints the following telegram from London :—“Information has reached me indirectly from a member of the Royal Household which leads me to believe that the interview which Mr. Gladstone had with the Queen was of a peculiarly painful character. Mr. Gladstone felt his duty to inform her Majesty that he was on the point of retiring from her service, and in doing so considered himself bound to declare that a serious modification of the relations between the three powers of the realm, the Throne, the Lords, and the Commons—would inevitably become the question of the day after his retirement. The Queen is said to have received very coldly Mr. Gladstone's suggestion that she, as a constitutional monarch, should give her support to a compromise which would enable her to rely upon the existence of the two Houses instead of on her faithful Commons, alone. I understand that the Queen was deeply affected at the close of the interview. Her Majesty immediately left for Windsor Castle, and it was noticed that seated between the Empress Frederick and Princess Beatrice she buried herself in the carriage, wholly concealed herself from the public gaze, and refrained from responding to the plaudits of the immense crowd which lined the route to the railway station.’

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th March, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·812
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of wind *	WNW, ENE, W, WNW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	143

* From midnight to midnight.

THE engagement between Miss Margot Tennant and Mr. Asquith, the Home Secretary, has created widespread interest, and congratulations are general and sincere on both sides. Probably no young unmarried woman has ever before won for herself so remarkable a position as Miss Tennant has won in the heart of an usually brilliant and competitive society. The circle in which she has been a leading spirit has been the subject of speculation, envy, and misunderstanding, under their ridiculous nickname of “Souls,” for some years past. But if they have not escaped from the unfortunate and inevitable disadvantages of a clique, they have at the same time quickened and stimulated a genuine, if somewhat dilettante, interest in the things of the mind as opposed to the ordinary frivolous interests of the hour, and for this they will be and deserve to be, remembered. The marriage will take place early in June, and will be one of the most interesting events of what promises to be an animated season.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has be come roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates; and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly value able in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy ather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

LANCASHIRE TRADE AND THE FINANCES OF INDIA.

THE DEPUTATION TO LORD KIMBERLEY.

A DEPUTATION organised by the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association waited on the Secretary of State for India on the 1st inst., as our telegrams briefly announced, for the purpose of protesting against any re-imposition of duties upon cotton goods entering India. The deputation represented practically the whole of the cotton industry of Lancashire. The promoters had the support of the Textile Workers' Association, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations (Mr. W. Tattersall, secretary), the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association (Mr. J. Rawlinson, secretary), the Burnley Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, the Nelson and District Association of Manufacturers, the Colne and District Coloured Goods Association of Manufacturers, and the Oldham, Blackburn, and Rochdale Chambers of Commerce. The operatives' representatives in the deputation were Messrs. Mullin (Manchester), T. Harrison (Oldham), W. H. Carr (Ashton), and Joseph Edge (Bolton) on behalf of the cardroom hands ; Messrs. J. Fielding (Bolton), T. Aston (Oldham), W. Wood (Ashton), and E. Mellor (Oldham), spinners ; Messrs. J. Barrows (Padiham), W. H. Wilkinson (Haslingden), A. Buckley (Oldham, W. Melling (Bolton), G. Parker (Blackburn), L. Park (Preston). W. Bancroft (Hyde), James Mills (Bury), and W. Booth (Ashton), sent by the weavers ; together with Mr. David Holmes (Burnley) and Mr. J. Mawdsley (Manchester), the president and secretary of the Operatives' Legislative Council, and Mr. W. Sidebottom (Ashton), representing overlookers. Among the manufacturers present were Mr. Frank Hollins (Messrs. Horrockses, Crowdson, and Co. of Preston), Mr. Henry Calvert (Walton-le-Dale), Mr. T. Garnett (Mayor of Clitheroe), Colonel R. Raynsford Jackson, Mr. John Fletcher (Ashton), Mr. W. Thompson (Blackburn), Mr. T. E. Thomson (Blackburn), Mr. W. Smith (Accrington), Mr. A. Longworth (Blackburn), Mr. J. W. Oddy (Blackburn), Mr. A. S. Porter (Blackburn), Mr. F. A. Hargreaves (Burnley), Mr. A. Pickles (Brierfield), Mr. A. Birtwistle (Blackburn), Mr. J. Whittaker (Rishton), Mr. W. Taylor (Blackburn), Mr. H. F. Hibbert (Chorley), Mr. A. Lancaster (Burnley), Mr. J. Greenwood (Burnley), Mr. A. T. Eccles (Darwen), Mr. George Evans (Rochdale), Mr. William Birtwistle (Blackburn), Mr. T. Thornber (Burnley), Mr. W. C. Hargreaves (Burnley), Mr. S. Andrew (Oldham), Mr. J. R. Marland (Middleton Junction), Mr. R. Evans (Oldham), Mr. C. Atkinson, Mr. F. Hartley, Mr. R. Greenwood, Mr. J. Fletcher (Ashton), Mr. J. Fletcher (Oldham), Mr. E. C. Rostron (Bury), Mr. S. Fish (Blackburn), Mr. W. Booth (Ashton), Mr. A. J. Howarth and Mr. D. Marsland (Oldham), Mr. J. M. Grey and Mr. H. Emmott (Burnley), and Mr. R. J. Gillibrand (Darwen). The members of Parliament present included Mr. W. H. Holland, Mr. P. Stanhope, Mr. Whiteley Mr. G. Beith, Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, Mr. Coddington Mr. Roby, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Tomlinson, and Sir Henry James.

A private preliminary conference of the deputation was held in the forenoon at Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. T. Garnett, Mayor of Clitheroe. Addresses were delivered by Colonel R. R. Jackson, Mr. Holland, M.P., Mr. Roby, M.P., Mr. Whiteley, M.P, Mr. Tomlihnson, M.P,, Mr. James Flecther (Oldham), Mr. . J. J. Holden (Mchester), Mr. W. Taylor (Blackburn), Mr. Whittaker (Rishton), Mr. James Mawdsley and Mr. David Holmes upon the difficulty in India, which several of the speakers attributed largely to the currency question.

Lord Kimberley recived the deputation in the large room at the India Office. At the outset his Lordship said : I would just like to mention that I believe I might have saved you the trouble of coming here, for reasons which I shall be able to tell you presently, but I thought, as you had all been summoned, that it might be a satisfaction to you to state your reasons, and an advantage to me to hear them.

In introducing the deputation,

Mr. Holland, M.P., mentioned the names of the several bodies represented, and said the Manchester Chamber of Commerce instructed him to say they were entirely in sympathy with its object. It was a deputation which might be taken as representing all the branches of the cotton industry, an industry, which, although, employing a large amount of capital, was unfortunately at the present time yielding a very small amount of profit. The present visit was based upon rumours which had been repeated from time to time as to the intention of the Indian Government to re-impose cotton import duties in India. It was known that Indian finances were at the present time in a somowhat tight place, and they knew also that the reimposition of the import duties was being urged on the Government very strongly fram different quarters. It was thought better that the objections to that course should be stated now than at a later period. He hoped the deputation would not be accused of being animated by selfish considerations. If it were a question of the British producer on the one hand *versus* the Indian consumer on the other the charge might fairly lie against them, but in the matter of these duties the interests of the British producer and the Indian consumer, were indentical. Nor could they be accused of being animated by feelings of jealousy of their trade rivals in India. The Indian cotton manufacture had been prosperous ever since the duties were repealed, and they were glad of the prosperity, because India was part of the same Empire and its people lived under the same flag.—(Cheers.) All that was asked was a fair field and no favour.—(Cheers.) They knew that many branches of the cotton trade were at the present time so evenly balanced that the imposition of these duties would tend to kill those branches, and of course no revenue could be derived from them, and they knew also that these duties inevitably constituted a tariff for protection. They had all the odious elements of protective duties in connection with them.—(Hear, hear.) If this opinion were doubted, he could quote the resolution of the House of Commons of July 10, 1877, when Mr. H. Birley proposed a resolution which was passed unanimously, declaring that the duties were protective, contrary to sound policy, and ought to be repealed. It took five years to get them repealed. They were happy in having amongst them that day a gentleman who took a conspicuous part in effecting their removal—Colonel Raynsford Jackson, formerly of Blackburn—(Cheers.) With this experience they submitted that re-imposition of these duties ought not to be the first, but absolutely the last device that should be resorted to for replenishing an empty exchequer.—(Cheers.) The duties would be bad for the poor consumer, inasmuch as the cost to him of cotton goods would be considerably increased, while the advantage to the revenue would be small. The duties, moreover, would be bad for the British producer. We were busying ourselves to open up new markets, but if these duties were imposed we should be closing markets. The Government which took these duties off some twelve years ago earned the gratitude, not only of millions of consumers in India, but of hundreds and thousands of producers here, and no Government could consent to the re-imposition of the duties without exciting a contrary feeling. The deputation attended in no carping spirit, because they very well knew the difficulties at the present time besetting the finances of India, but they desired to point out the objections to the proposal, and they felt they might rely with confidence on the statesmanship of the Government to devise some other plan less open to objection to meet the deficiency which at the present time was showing itself in the Indian revenue.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Garnett (Clitheroe) said the deputation were fully conscious of the difficulties of the Indian Government owing to the monetary exchanges. These exchanges had affected the cotton industry, and he might draw attention to one point in order that his Lordship might understand the conditions under which the trade was carried on. In place of the steady growing trade of the preceding generation, which consisted in the continuous legitimate supply of a continuous legitimate demand, an element of chance was now introduced into the conduct of business that reduced every transaction in the Manchester market to the level of a wager. It became a bet, in fact, between the Manchester and the Eastern merchant as to what the course of exchange would be. If under the old conditions, when the higher prices for cotton goods existed, these duties acted adversely on the trade of Lancashire, there was good reason for saying that they would now almost crush out an industry that was struggling under an exceedingly heavy weight. In his opinion the reimposition of these duties would tend to dislocate trade, which would be injurious not only to capitalists but to the operatives. About foreign competition he did not desire to say too much, but he might say that our most eminent machinists were pouring machinery into foreign countries, and that skilled artisans were being sent out to instruct foreigners in the use of them. One market, at any rate, that used to be fed through India had been lost—that of Afghanistan and Central Asia, the cottons of Moscow supplanting those of Lancashire. For these and other reasons the present was a most inopportune time for adding to the burdens on the industry of Lancashire. This industry was very largely dependent on the prosperity and contentment of the native population of India. Any insecurity that might arise from a feeling of discontent in the native mind at the increase of taxation could not but act most adversely on trade. It was therefore with no hostile feeling towards the Government or the natives of India that they protested against even the suspicion of any duties being imposed on the staple industry of Lancashire, and with great earnestness they appealed to the Government not to permit any India officials to and to the already heavy burdens on trade.—(Cheers.)

Colonel R. R. Jackson recalled the five years of agitation for the repeal of the import duties, the three resolution passed by the House of Commons, the action of Lord Slisbury and subsequently of Lord Hartington in removing them, making India a Free-trade State, and the fact that in June last year Lord Kimberley himself expressed abhorrence of the idea of the re-imposition of the duties, and protested against its being thought he could be guilty of so great a heresy. When he recollected these things he did not believe the duties could be re-imposed, and personally he had no anxiety on the subject.—(Cheers.) There was, however, a widespread feeling of uneasiness in the minds of manufacturers and the manufacturing population owing to kites flown in India and the rumours that the duties were to be re-imposed as a means of assisting to Indian Government in its revenue difficulties. It might be well to point out that 25 years ago the English proportion of the trade of the world in the consumption of cotton was 46 per cent. It was now 28 per cent, The Continent and the United States were advancing, while India herself now consumed seven times the quantity she consumed then, or one third the consumption of Great Britain. What would be the incidence of a 5 per cent. duty on an English mill in competition with an Indian mill? In a weaving shed of 1,000 looms the turnover would be £100,000, and 5 per cent. on the produce would be £5,000, so that an English weaving shed of 1,000 looms would be but at a disadvantage to the extent of £5,000 by the mere incidence of duty alone. He quite admitted that India had difficulties to contend with in relation to its finances, but he did not think the financial position of India was anything like as bad as was frequently represented.—(Hear, hear.) The debt was only two and-a-half times its revenue, and there was a large item to go for reduction of debt in the shape of railways, irrigation works, and other assets. The debts of some of the great and wealthier countries of the world averaged perhaps seven times their revenue, so that he did not think India was in such a position as to call on the Government of the paramount Power to tax its industries in order to help India out of a difficulty. He thought India was in a position to borrow what she needed for present purposes. This difficulty was a currency difficulty. It had to be met in some other way than by taxing English goods.—(Cheers.) He did not suggest any particular way of dealing with the currency. That was not his duty, but they objected strongly to their largest industry being taxed in order to help the Indian Government out of its financial straits.—(Cheers,) Let India be a Free-trade State, and let England be a Free-trade State, and let them compete with each other on fair terms, giving to the populations of each country all the advantages they assumed to be derived from Free Trade.—(Cheers.)

Mr. David Holmes said the re-imposition of the Indian import duties on cotton would annihilate the Lancashire trade, an opinion which had induced 140,000 workers to send him and his colleagues to express their strong opposition to such re-imposition. The difficulties of the trade were already sufficient. If India needed assistance it should be given by the whole of England, and not merely by one section of it. (Hear, hear.) Lancashire was bound by the law of self-preservation to take whatever steps she could against being compelled to bear the whole burden.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. James Mawdsley pointed out that other parts of the country as well as Lancashire were interested in the demand made by the deputation—Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire.—(A voice : “ Scotland.” Yes, and Scotland too. We had perhaps not sufficiently recognised our responsibilities towards the great dependency we had undertaken to rule. If necessary India should be met with a liberal hand, but as the speaker had said, it should be the hand of the whole kingdom, not of a comparatively small and a struggling portion. Rather than see the latter alternative he would subsidise India from the Imperial exchequer. He hoped he should not be taken as meaning anything offensive if he assured the Government that the Indian import duties should not be reimposed without a struggle on the part of the populations who would be affected in this country, for they were stirred by the question in a way in which no other question had stirred them for the last thirty or forty years.—(Hear, hear.) Should these duties ever be imposed, the cotton manufacturing classes would never rest till they were taken off again.—(Hear, hoar.)

Mr. W. Taylor (Blackburn), after pointing out the great increase in the cotton manufacture in other countries, asked where were we to look for markets if we could not rely on our own dependencies. The taxes in India ought to be compared with what they were before we established ourselves there. Under the native rulers they were 30 to 50 per cent., while at the present time they were only 3 to 4 per cent. It ought to be pointed out to the natives of India that they got value for their money. He believed they were never so well off as at the present moment.

Mr. J. Greenwood (Burnley) spoke of the particularly strong reasons his townsmen had for objecting to the suggested import duties. In and around Burnley there were 120,000 looms, employing over 40,000 people, and about 40 per cent of the cotton exports to India consisted of such goods as were made in the Burnley district. During the past six or seven years the native cotton trade of India had more than doubled, whilst our exports to India had dwindled. Last year we sent 11 per cent of cotton cloth less than we did five years ago, therefore a bonus to the Indian manufacturers which would at the same time handicap Lancashire would be particularly unfair.

Mr. J. Fletcher (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners said he represented about half the spindles in Great Britain, and could assure the Government that the spinners were entirely in accord with the rest of the trade. To show how important it was they should not be further burdened, he stated that the returns of 101 cotton spinning companies showed that during the past two years they had only earned interest at the rate of 1 3-16 per cent.

Mr. D. Marsland (Oldham Chamber of Commerce) informed Lord Kimberley that that institution resolutely demanded a fair field and no favour for the Lancashire trade. It would be a disgrace to the present Government to sanction the imposition of the import duties. A large spinner said to him on the Manchester Exchange before he came here—“ Let his Lordship understand one thing, and that is that they may give Home Rule and Employers' Liability, and, if they like, Joe Chamberlain and his three acres and a cow—(Laughter),—but no re-imposition of the import dusies.” That was all Mr. Marsland had to say, and he thought that was definite enough.—Loud laughter, in which Lord Kimberley heartily joined.

Mr. Whittaker (Blackburn Chamber of Commerce) assured Lord Kimberley that that body had perfect confidence in him on this subject—(Cheers),—but they took part in the deputation to strengthen his hands against any pressure from India.

LORD KIMBERLEY'S REPLY.

The Earl of Kimberley, who was cordially greeted on rising, said : Gentlemen, I am much obliged to you for your attendance. When I first came into the room I mentioned that I might possibly have saved you the trouble of coming here, but that on the whole I thought it better that you should come and state your views. My reason was this, that the decision as to the course to be adopted this year with reference to the finances of India had already been taken before Mr. Holland asked me to receive this deputation, but, I was not aware when the announcement would be made in India, and as you know I am obliged to adhere to the necessary and established practice, namely, that one must never say anything whatever as to the approaching financial arrangements, because if you are about to put on fresh duties it may happen—I am speaking generally now and not with reference to the question which particularly interests you—it may happen that great embarrassment will be caused if the information leaks out beforehand. I am glad to say that the decision which I am now able to announce as having been already taken when I was first asked to receive a deputation will be perfectly satisfactory to you, for it is this, that there shall not be any re-imposition of the import duty.—(Loud cheers.) I might confine myself to that statement, but after what I have heard from you I may perhaps be allowed to take the opportunity of saying a word or two.—(Hear, hear.) First of all I would wish you to consider that the position of the Indian Secretary is extremely difficult. As is most natural on a subject like this he is threatened by you with strong pressure, and when you told me there would be a struggle if any attempt were made to re-impose duties on cotton goods entering India I never for a moment doubted it.—(Laughter.) Nor did I doubt that the struggle would be severe, as we know everything in which Lancashire embarks is sure to be. At the same time, I have to meet the views of others engaged in other quarters, and I should be uncandid if I were not to tell you that in India there is an extremely strong feeling contrary to yours—a feeling which causes considerable embarrassment in dealing with the subject.—(Hear, hear.) One or two of your speakers said that in India there was so great a sense of the advantage of cheap cotton goods that the consumers would regret to see import duties again put on. We can, however, only go by such expressions of opinion as are to be obtained in India itself. Of course they are very different from what are to be obtained in this country, because among many million inhabitants there are comparatively few who can give utterance to their wishes, but as far as we can gather there is one never-ceasing outcry against the repeal of the cotton duties. I never take up an Indian newspaper, whether native or otherwise, but I see it stated that this repeal is a cruel grievance, an oppressive proceeding. I tell you this because it is well to remember what the real circumstances of the case are. I cannot disguise from myself that not only is there that expression of opinion, but there is real dissatisfaction in India on the subject. I am not arguing on the merits of the question at all. I am only stating the facts.—(Hear, hear.) Those facts being what they are, it has been necessary for the Government, very necessary for the Government, carefully to weigh the whole matter, and we are perfectly sensible, for example, of the strong resolutions passed by the House of Commons and of the arguments that are familiar to us in this country on the subject. On the other hand—and of course, as I have already said, I am not arguing the matter, which is quite decided,—there is no doubt that the finances of India are for the present in an unsatisfactory condition. I do not for a moment admit that the general financial condition of the country is unsatisfactory-—(Hear, hear.) It is not so. We are suffering as everbody knows from the extraordinary difficulties that had arisen as to the rate of exchange. That causes for the moment great embarrassment, and we are not able, and I think no man is able, to forecast with any certainty what may happen in the furture. That is our present position, but while looking to that uncertainty, as well as to the merits of the question, we certainly do not think that the moment has arrived when we should be called upon to consider so great a change of policy as that which would be indicated by the re-imposition of duties on cotton.—(Hear, hear.) With regard to the rate of exchange, I observed that one of the speakers most truly said that it was not merely the Government who suffered from the uncertainty of it, but also the importers of goods in the most serious way.—(Hear, hear.) We are well aware of the extraordinary difficulties which exist for them making, as someone said, a transaction in the cotton market a mere affair of betting.—(Hear, hear.) Of course the thing to be attained, if possible, is stability in the exchange. Stability is more important than a high exchange.—(Hear, hear.) That is what we seek, if possible, to attain, and I have been very much blamed on the subject though others took our view ; but we are strongly persuaded that the course we are at this moment pursuing is the most likely to lead to stability of the exchange, for the reason that you will never know what is the real rate until you try it by the market.—(Hear, hear.) It is the experience and action of the market alone which will bring us to the point which may possibly be permanent. I have no belief whatever in our reaching it without thoroughly testing the market. Perhaps you will allow me to say, although it is not directly connected with the subject you have brought before me, that yesterday, to my great satisfaction, we sold no less than eighty lakhs of rupees in the open market here—(cheers),—showing that, whatever may be the rate of exchange, there is a return to a more normal state of things. From that fact I augur not that we are speedily going to get out of our great difficulty, but that on the whole we are on the right track.—(Hear, hear. I mention this because after one has heard on your side of the question strong expression of arguments which I fully appreciate and which are so familliar to me, it is well for us to remember that there is another side, and that when Governments have to deal with cases of official pressure it is necessary to look at both sides. However, the matter is perfectly at rest as far as the present is concerned, and it is satisfactory to me to be able to make this announcement.—(Cheers.)

The deputation then withdrew.

INQUEST ON BOURDIN THE ANARCHIST.

IMPORTANT EVIDENBE BY COLONEL MAJENDIE.

THE Coroner's inquest regarding the death of the Anarchist Bourdin was resumed at Greenwich on Monday (26th ult.)

William Smith, tram conductor, deposed that on the afternoon of the 15th he issued a through ticket from Westminster Bridge to Greenwich. He had seen the body of Bourdin, and believed that was the man to whom the ticket was sold. Bourdin held no conversation with the passengers all through the journey. On entering the car he took a seat at the rear on the left side. On reaching New Cross he moved to a place in front of the car immediately behind the driver and on the right side. Witness did not notice that anything was carried by the deceased. On reaching Greenwich the man asked the way to the park, and witness directed him. The car was due at Greenwich terminus at 4.16, but was three minutes late. After the man had alighted, witness saw him go up Trafalgar Road towards the park. As the car passed Greenwich College the man was apparently looking at something which he had upon the seat, but witness did not see what it was, as the stranger's back was turned towards him.

John Bone, timekeeper to the Tramway Company, said that while he was checking the conductor's time, the man got out of the car and asked the way to the park. He wore an overcoat, and carried something in the left-hand pocket. When thirty yards from the terminus he stopped and looked round. After the explosion he identified the man as Bourdin.

Henri Bourdin, brother of the deceased, was recalled, and, declining to take the oath, he was allowed to affirm. Martial, he said, came to England with him about seven years ago, and had been in Paris once or twice since. The deceased had occasionally worked for him at tailoring, but not very regularly of late. He did not think his brother was badly off, because witness had always known him to have money.

The Coroner—Had your brother any religious convictions ?

Witness—He was born a Catholic, and believed in nothing. (Laughter.)

Colonel Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, said he had investigated the circumstances of this explosion, which took place nearly forty-seven yards from the Observatory wall. The injured man was discovered fourteen yards from that spot, and there were blood drippings between these points. There was no doubt the man was facing directly towards the Observatory when the explosion happened, and that he was standing erect. The explosion was not the result of an accidental fall on the part of the deceased or of the bomb which he carried. Had it been otherwise there would have been destructive marks on the ground. The character of the wounds was sufficiently conclusive upon this point. Had the man fallen upon the bomb the wounds would have been more dispersed, and had the bomb only fallen the man's legs would not have been found uninjured. The bomb was held in the left hand at the time of the explosion, and witness had formed a definite conclusion that Bourdin intended immediate use of the explosive substances either against the Observatory or its inmates or contents. The shattered bottle, of which the remains were found in Bourdin's pocket, had contained strong sulphuric acid, and the breaking of the bottle was subsequent to the explosion and probably caused by it. The parcel referred to would be about the size of the metal couvering of the bomb, and witness was strongly of opinion that on entering the zigzag path, Bourdin removed the paper covering, otherwise traces of the paper wrapper would have been found. Sulphuric acid was commonly used in connection with this ignition of explosives.

Mr. Mathews (who represented the Treasury)—I do not propose to ask the character of the particular explosive.

The Coroner—In the interests of humanity, it ought not to be disclosed.

Mr. Mathews—Have you come to a conclusion as to the nature of the explosive ?

Colonel Majendie—Yes. By some mischance, miscalculation, or clumsy handling, this bomb exploded prematurely. It would have been very formidable to anyone in the immediate vicinity. The explosive of which this bomb was made was one which it is not lawful to use in this country, either innocently or otherwise. He now handed the pieces of metal in sealed envelopes to the Coroner. These and other exhibits he thought ought not, in the public interest, to be examined.

The jury, without retiring, found that Martial Bourdin died from shock and hemorrhage resulting from the explosion of a bomb, and that at the time of the explosion he was in unlawful possession of the explosive.

The Coroner said this was, a verdict of *felo de se*, and it would be so recorded.

THE terms of the Anglo-Chinese Convention regarding the Burma frontier have not been yet made public ; but they will probably be found to correspond generally with the information published in the *Pioneer* last November. That is, the Chinese Government abandons its contention for the evacuation of Sadon, thus recognising accomplished facts in the debatable territory to the east of the Irrawaddy, north of Bhamo ; while China gets compensation in the shape of certain concessions east of Bhamo in the direction of Kiang Hung. The Convention also includes certain agreements regarding the trade between Upper Burma and Yunan.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

"A DECLARATION OF WAR."

At Westminster on Thursday (1st inst.) there was much interest in the House of Commons when it assembled this afternoon, and both sides of the House were well filled when the Speaker took the chair.

At half-past three Mr. Gladstone entered the House, and was received with loud cheers by his supporters. The right hon. gentleman took his accustomed seat between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley, and immediately entered upon a whispered conversation with Sir William, evidently about some matter of business, both giving themselves to it with interest and seriousness. This conversation being ended, the Premier crossed his arms in his accustomed manner, resting an elbow in each hand, and gave his attention to the proceedings of the House. A short time after this he had occasion to consult a small document, and after adjusting his *pince nez*, he seemed to read it without any difficulty. In the meantime Lord Rosebery came into the Peers' gallery, and took a front seat, his entrance being much noticed and commented on.

The Speaker after question time put the question that the Lords' amendments to the Local Government (England and Wales) Bill be considered.

Mr Gladstone, who spoke with a full, resonant voice, only now and then marred by a slight huskiness, but always with marvellous energy and vigour, said the Government felt that this operation of sending, re-sending, and again re-sending this bill from one House to another was an operation that had continued long enough—(loud Liberal and Nationalist cheers)—and that if they were to prolong it, there would be a considerable loss of dignity to both Houses, and an approach in the face of the country to something almost too ridiculous. The Government had concluded that it was better that this operation should cease, and they had adopted a decisive course. (Cheers.) The choice was either to reject the amendments of the Lords, and with their rejection to give up practically the hope of passing the bill; or to accept them under protest, with the hope and intention at some early opportunity of reversing and effacing these amendments, especially the second of the two most important. The Government had adopted the second course. The first of these two amendments of the Lords was the increase from 200 to 300 of the minimum population of a parish to have a Parish Council, in which the Government thought the Lords had been ill-advised; but the second was the most serious, and had reference to the constitution of parish trusts. The Government had adopted the view that these charities were the property of the parish, and that the conclusive direction and management of them ought to remain permanently with the representatives of the parish. This was a question of principle, from which they could not depart. The Government looked at the acceptance of the amendments of the Upper House not as a closing of the incident except for a time, but as a prolongation of the controversy, a controversy which, according to their judgment, it would be the duty of Parliament to continue until it had arrived at a satisfactory settlement. After briefly referring to the action of the House of Lords during the last fifty years, the right hon. gentleman said they had now reached a most acute stage. The question was whether the judgment of the House of Lords was not merely to modify, but to annihilate the whole work of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) The Government were desirous to save something from the wreck of the session, and they felt that this bill was of such value that, upon the whole, the objections to its rejection were too great, even in the face of such amendments as the Lords proposed. They were compelled to accompany the acceptance of the Lords' amendments with the sorrowful declaration that the difference between the two Houses was not of a temporary or casual nature. The difference was a conviction of a fundamental tendency between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. We have reached in the present year a state of things of which we are compelled to say in our judgment it cannot continue. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) He did not wish to use hard word as that was a game at which two could play, but he was perfectly entitled to state what appeared to him to be the indisputable fact, that an issue which was raised between a deliberative assembly elected by the votes of the people and a deliberative assembly occupied by many men of virtue and talents, of course with considerable diversity and variety—(laughter)—was a controversy when once raised must go forward to its issue. (Loud cheers.) Upon the whole, and he rejoiced to say it, such a controversy had been postponed in many cases, and to a considerable degree by discretion, and circumspection in the use of the enormous privileges which the Lords possessed. He would not like to say now that the situation was intolerable, because that was a hard and dictatorial word, but he thought hon. gentlemen opposite must feel, as he felt, that in some way or another a solution would have to be found for this incessant conflict upon matters of high principle and sound importance between representatives of the people, and those of a nominated Chamber. No doubt there was a higher authority than the House of Commons. It was the authority of the nation—(loud cheers)—which must in the last resort decide. (Renewed cheers and Opposition cries of "At once.") All of them who were trained in the habit of constitutional freedom regarded that issue as absolutely final upon all of these subjects. The time when that judgment was to be invited, and the circumstances under which it was to be invited, of course constituted a question of the gravest character, and one upon which the Government of the day could alone consider and decide. The House would understand that the Government in advising them to accept the bill undoubtedly a damaged and mutilated bill, did so under the gravest sense of their responsibilities; and after considering the nature of the issue to which he had adverted, they were unwilling to do anything on their part for the purpose of unnecessarily stimulating the sharpness of the crisis by consenting to the destruction of the only true national part remaining of the arduous duties which the House of Commons had performed. In conclusion, he would ask the House to acquiesce in the amendments of the House of Lords.

Mr. Gladstone's speech was very loudly cheered by his supporters from beginning to end. He had a large House, all the members of which listened with great attention to the statement.

MR BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud Opposition cheers, said the Prime Minister's speech was nothing else than a declaration of war against the ancient constitution of these realms. (Cheers.) What was the offence of the House of Lords? That was a subject upon which by training and knowledge they were specially qualified to speak. They had sent down to the House of Commons two amendments which did not touch the vital principle of the bill but merely its details. On this account the Premier and his colleagues were going to start an agitation for a domestic revolution. He supposed that in whatever they did, they would adhere to the universal opinion that a second Chamber was necessary to wise legislation. (Mr. Labouchere—"No, no.") It was the opinion which was held by the civilised world, which did not necessarily include the hon. member for Northampton. (Laughter and cheers.) To start an agitation against the Constitution because the Lords wanted to bring in the Charity Commissioners to assist in dealing with charities was so ludicrous that it could only be adequately dealt with by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) Why did the Government not start their agitation against the Houe of Lords because of their rejection of the Home Rule Bill? That bill had convinced the country that legislation must be controlled by an assembly determined to see that the country's interests were not betrayed. (Cheers.) The Opposition was not perturbed by the Premier's veiled threats. They believed the constituencies shared the view that the House of Lords had vindicated its claim to the confidence of the country. (Cheers.)

Lord Randolph Churchill said—Supposing the Lords were wrong in their action on this occasion, the services they rendered in connection with the Home Rule Bill would not be easily obliterated from the minds of the electors. He and those who thought with him would welcome an appeal to the constituencies on the lines indicated by the Prime Minister.

A division was challenged by the Radicals on the question of agreeing with the Lords' amendment in regard to the appointment of trustees of charities. The voting was as follows:—

For the amendment	273
Against	37
Majority	236

The other amendments were agreed to without a division, and house adjourned until Monday at half-past one, for the purpose of Prorogation.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee will apply to the President to suspend the rules of business in order that the Bill, giving effect to the agreement between the Corporation of Calcutta and the Calcutta Tramways Company be passed. Mr. Bourdillon will move that the final report of the Select Committee, to amend Bengal Act III. of 1884, be taken into consideration. Thirty-nine amendments will be proposed by various members.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

In the House of Commons on Monday, February 26, on the motion of Sir D. Macfarlane, an address was ordered for copies or extracts of further telegraphic correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State relating to the Indian currency and the sale of bills in India.

THE INDIAN PRINCES AND LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATUE AT CALCUTTA.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Secretary of State for India had observed in the Indian Press that, out of 80,000 rs. required for a statue to Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta, over 60,000 rs. had been obtained from thirty-five Indian princes and chiefs, including minors; and whether he had information to show that, in accordance with the Standing Orders on the subject, all political officers had refrained from bringing any pressure to bear upon these princes and chiefs in order to obtain these subscriptions.

Sir J. Fergusson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was within his knowledge that the princes and chiefs of India were generally anxious to testify their respect towards the representatives of the Empress, in addition to their regard for them individually; and whether they were not likely to be wounded by a suggestion that their loyal attitude in regard to the matter referred to, as in their large contributions to imperial defence in the times of Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne, had been due to official pressure. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Russell: I do not feel called upon to enter into the speculative part of the right hon. baronet's question; but I do not doubt that what he suggests is the feeling among the princes of India in regard to all outward signs of respect for her Majesty's representatives is quite correct. In answer to the question on the paper, the Secretary of State is aware from the Indian Press that a committee has been appointed to collect subscriptions for a statue to Lord Lansdowne, but he has no other information on the subject.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked whether any pressure had been brought to bear upon the Maharaja of Cashmere and the Maharaja of Gwalior, who was a minor.

Mr. G. Russell replied that he had no doubt the Secretary of State would inquire into any specific cases which the hon. baronet might bring to his attention.

THE MAINTENANCE OF LAND RECORDS.

Sir John Gorst asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Indian Government has forwarded to the Secretary of State a report of the proceedings of the recent Conference at Calcutta on the maintenance of land records, with a minute or despatch recommending any scheme for Bengal or other provinces. If so, whether, before deciding on any such recommendations, the Secretary of State will afford the landholders and tenants whose interests will be affected an opportunity to consider the report and recommendations and state their views or objections.

Mr. G. Russell: The report to which the right hon. gentleman refers has reached the Secretary of State, and will be considered by him in Council. The landholding class were represented at the conference, and the Secretary of State cannot undertake to postpone the consideration of this matter, on which an early decision is desirable, for the purpose indicated in the right hon. gentleman's question.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Thursday, March 1. Mr. Whiteley asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether his attention had been called to the serious dislocation and injury which the cotton trade in Lancashire and Cheshire was suffering owing to the recent heavy fall in the gold price of silver; and whether the Government would consider the advisability or otherwise of inviting the reassembly of the International Monetary Conference.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer: Her Majesty's Government have received no information of the desire of any foreign Government to assemble an international monetary conference, and they have no intention themselves to make a proposal of the kind, in which they see no advantage.

DEATH OF MADAME PATEY.

A PATHETIC OCCURRENCE.

Madame Patey, the famous contralto singer, who recently gave a farewell concert at Sheffield died there early the following morning. The circumstances attending Madame Patey's death are singularly pathetic. She had reached the seventh week of a farewell tour through the provinces, and her reception was most enthusiastic. After singing Handel's fine air "Luscia Chio Pianga," which had always been a favourite with her, she was twice recalled, and it was remarked among those in the audience that she still bore evidence of what she had been when at her best, some of her lower notes being very fine indeed. The double recall not sufficing, she stilled the applause by coming on to sing "The Banks of Allan Water," the concluding line of which is "There a corpse lay she." She was to have appeared again later in the evening, but Mr. Vert announced that owing to sudden indisposition Madame Patey could not sing, and Dr. Knight, who was summoned from the balcony to attend her, found her in a complete state of collapse. She died in the early hours of the morning at the Royal Victoria Hotel. The medical men have certified that her death resulted from apoplexy, brought on (they believe) by excitement. The last words she uttered were almost inaudible, but they were to the effect that she sang the ballad mentioned in the greatest of agony.

Sir George's Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians," states that Janet Monach Patey (nee Whytock) was born on the 1st May 1842, in London, her father being a native of Glasgow. She received instruction in singing from Mr. John Wass, and made her first appearance in public at a very early age, at the Town Hall, Bermingham. She became a member of Henry Leslie's Choir, and afterwards received further instuction from Mrs. Sims Reeves and Pinsuti. In 1865 she was engaged by M. Lemmen for a provincial concert tour. In 1866 she was married to Mr. Patey, and sang at the Worcester Festival that year. From that time her reputation continued to increase, until in 1870, on the retirement of Madame Sainton-Dolby, she succeeded to her position as leading contralto concert singer, and as such has sung in several of the principal new works, such as Benedict's "St Peter," Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," "Paradise and the Peri," and "Raising of Lazarus," and in Macfarren's "St John the Baptist," "Resurrection," "Joseph," and "Lady of the Lake." In the part of Blanche of Devan in the last of these, she developed an amount of dramatic power for which her admirers had not given her credit. In 1871 she started on a concert tour in America with Edith Wynne, Cummings, Santley, and her husband, and enjoyed great success. In 1875 she sang with her usual success in Paris, in French, in four performances of the "Messiah," on the invitation of M. Lamomense, and under his direction. Also on January 31, of the same year, she sang in English "O Rest in the Lord," at the concert of the Conservatoire, with such effect that she was re-engaged for the next concert, February 7, when she more than confirmed the previous impression. In consequence of this the directors presented her with a medal bearing the dates of the concerts, a compliment rarely accorded by that conservatives body to any singer.

The Madrid *Globo* states that there is about to be formed in Madrid an Association under the title of "Gibraltar," whose members will comprise personages distinguished for their patriotism, integrity, and learning. Its principal object will be to obtain the retrocession of Gibraltar to Spain and it will have numerous branches in the provinces. The journal says:—"We are all of us more or less to blame for the state of abandonment in which the Spainish territory bordering on Gibraltar lies. Public opinion has not advanced with the constant incitements of the Press. When entire Spain rose in protest on the question of the Caroline Islands, the Government became alive to the fact that our country was in a defenceless state, and that the coast of the peninsula facing Africa was entirely unprotected. The necessity of fortifying the Straits was again discussed, and Algeciras Bay put into a state of defence, But as time went on we relapsed into the usual indifference. Present events at Melilla remind us that we should be the masters of the waters where the Atlantic joins the Mediterranean, and that we are not. Let us remember, however, that Gibraltar is not to be recovered by speech-making, and while the island of Tariffa, the Punta de Carnero Isla Verde and Sierra Carbonera remain unprovided with guns the English will only laugh at us, as well as others who know the true solution of the problem. It would be quite another thing if the Government, as advised by military experts as well as by Spain's interest, commence to exercise *de facto* sovereignty over all the space comprised within the range of our guns.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

THE DISASTER TO BRITISH TROOPS.

Serious news comes from Bathurst, on the west coast of Africa. It is of a reverse to a British force operating against the slave-raiding chief, Fodi Silah, sustained while the party was on its march back to the coast after a successful attack upon two native strongholds. The force consisted of 220 men of the Naval Brigade, under the command of Captain Gamble, H. M. cruises Raleigh, the flagship of the Cape and African squadron.

The party had taken and destroyed the stockaded villages of Kembejeh and Mandine, and were returning to Kembejeh Creek to re-embark in their boats when they were surprised in an ambush near the mouth of the creek.

The men endeavoured to make a stand; but owing to the heavy and destructive fire poured in from all sides, they were compelled to retreat, and take to the boats immediately, leaving on shore a field piece and 6,000 rounds of ammunition which fell into the hands of the enemy.

The casualties on the British side very heavy, including three officers and ten rank and file killed; four officers, one midshipman, and forty-seven rank and file wounded. The names of the officers killed are Lieutenant W. H. Arnold and Lieutenant Francis Hervey, of Her Majesty's ship Raleigh; and sub-Lieutenant Francis W. T. Meister, of the gunboat Magpie. The officers wounded are Captain Gamble, Lieutenant the hon. F. Boyle, Lieutenent Herbert J. Savill, and Fleet Surgeon W. M, R. White.

On the news of the reverse being received, Her Majesty's special service vessel Alecto, which is attached to the West Coast of Africa Squadron, proceeded to the scene of operations, and attempted to set a landing party on shore at Gonjor, a seaboard town, but the enemy maintained so heavy a fire that the men were compelled to retire.

The Admiralty issued the following announcement:—

The following information has been received at the Admiralty by telegram from Rear-Admiral Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, dated 23rd February, from Bathurst, River Gambia:—

An expedition against Fodi Silah, which landed under the command of Captain Gamble, of H. M. S. Raleigh, has returned, having encountered serious opposition.

Carriers deserted, causing loss of spare ammunition, water, &c.

Two stockaded villages were taken.

The force remained all night.

On returning to the boats on 23rd February it was attacked on all sides. The Admiral regrets to report the following casualties:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant W. H. Arnold, H. M. S. Raleigh.

Lieutenant Francis W. Hervey, Royal Marine Light Infantry, H. M. S. Raleigh.

Sub Lieutenant Francis W. Meister, H. M. S. Magpie, and

Henry Adams, A. B., 120,869, Magpie.

Frederick H. Dewey, A. B., 154,441, Raleigh.

George Herring, A.B., 140,501, Magpie.

Charles Howard, A.B., 112,656, Raleigh.

George Leslie, P.O., first class, 95,849, Raleigh

Sydney Macers, A.B., 132,992, Raleigh.

William James Morgan, A.B., 154,398, Raleigh.

Robert Perkis, A.B., 142,672, Raleigh.

Arthur Royle, Lg. seaman, 140,770, Raleigh.

J. Alexander Wark, A.B., 125,190, Magpie.

Private Frank Breed, Royal Marines, Plymouth. 5944, Magpie.

Private William R. Parker, Royal Marines, Portsmouth, 5462, Raleigh.

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Lieutenant the Hon. F. Boyle, H.M.S. Raleigh.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Herbert J. Savill.

Thomas Underhill, A.B., 135,272, Magpie (death since resulted.)

William H. Vicary, Lg. seaman, 99,404, Raleigh.

J. H. R. Wadlin, Lg. seaman, 140,646, Raleigh.

Corporal George W. Birsley, Royal Marines, Plymouth, 2784, Raleigh.

Private John Howe, Royal Marines, Plymouth, 3640, Widgeon.

Slightly wounded—Captain Edward H. Gamble, Fleet-Surgeon W. R. White, Midshipman Arthur S. Chamber, Gunner Thomas Berridge—all of H. M. S. Raleigh, and forty men slightly wounded.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th January, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,20,000	4,000	3,24,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	477	9	703
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	2,84,000	5,18,000	12,000	8,14,000
Total for 4 weeks	3,84,000	7,38,000	16,000	11,38,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,09 136	1,87,114	9,601	2,96,851
Per mile of Rly do.	217	406	21	644
Total to corresponding date do.	3,84,693	7,29,213	21,869	11,35,775

Increase for the week .... Rs. 27,149
Ditto to date .... „ 2,225

Dr. Leather, the Agricultural Chemist, has now gone on a visit to the Central Povinces, where he will inspect the Government experimental farm at Nagpur.

There was a very large attendance at the farewell dinner to Mr. Ferdinand Schiller, in the Calcutta Royal Exchange. Mr. James Stevenson, the chairman, proposed the health of the guest in an eloquent address. In rising to reply Mr. Schiller was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which were more than once renewed in the course of his brief reply. Mr. Stevenson's speech and the reception accorded to Mr. Schiller were a fitting expression of the public regret that is felt at the loss of one of the oldest and most respected leaders of the Calcutta community.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta Wheat and and Seed Trade Association, held last Monday, observes the *Pioneer*, was noteworthy for an important statement made by the Chairman, Mr. James Turner, regarding the collapse of the export wheat trade from the port. He showed that the shipments had fallen from 227,000 tons in 1891-92 to 164,000 tons in the following year, and to 51,000 tons only in 1893-94. Moreover he stated that for the coming season, though more than half the old crop is probably still in the country, "there is now practically no appearance of any business whatever." At the same time the demand for wheat as a food grain for local consumption in Bengal is steadily increasing. Taking the traffic on the East Indian Railway alone as a guide, the local demand has sprung from 23,000 tons in 1891-92 to 62,000 tons in the last twelvemonth, or nearly trebled itself in two years. This is very significant, as proving that the people generally can afford wheaten flour instead of pulses and cheap rice, and one cannot but rejoice that they are subsisting on more wholesome food. But at the same time this consumption in Bengal must be taken seriously into consideration by shippers, as it will materially affect the export trade. The extinction of that trade, so far as Calcutta is concerned, naturally causes attention to be directed to the new docks, and Mr. Turner probably represented mercantile feeling very accurately when he contended that it is wrong for the whole trade of the port to be saddled with expenses to pay for docks which were built to accommodate an article, the export of which is now dwindling away to nothing. "I think," he said, "the Special Committee's report on the docks conclusively proves that the present average volume of trade can never pay their interest and upkeep: if the wheat business has now, as seems probable, to be eliminated, the docks' financial position is still worse." He therefore condemned the decision of Government, which involved the fining of other items of export and import trade and shipping, because the wheat trade had not grown as was expected, or rather because it had almost ceased to exist. Mr. Turner suggests that the most practical way out of the difficulty would be to write off the original cost of the docks, altogether: but this in the present period of financial stress can scarcely be expected. All the same Government should not preserve their present attitude, which involves the closing of the docks completely. They might well write off half the cost, and thus be able so to reduce the dues that merchants and shippers could use the docks. It is better to earn interest on two crores, say, than to gain nothing at all on four. As matters stand now, the docks are absolutely worthless.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES OF 1893.

THE CONFIDENTIAL REPORT.

The confidential report on the Naval Manœuvres of last year, together with the Umpires' decision on the same, has just been issued from the Admiralty. Why their Lordships should think fit to withhold from public scrutiny a report which is brimful of interest for all students of naval strategy, cannot be imagined. No useful purpose whatever can be served by such proceedings, for it is futile to the last degree to suppose that other Powers will have much difficulty in gaining access to it. If the public Press are allowed to be eye-witnesses of the operations, by what manner of reasoning, then, can it be argued that the Service will suffer if the public is allowed to hear the deductions drawn from those operations by competent experts? We have, however, had an opportunity of learning something of the contents of that report, and it certainly affords most interesting reading.

Admiral Fairfax, who commanded the Red Fleet, will hardly feel complimented by some of the remarks of the Umpires. Those officers directly accuse him of taking unfair advantage, by breaking through the rules of the manœuvres, more particularly when he allowed the A Fleet to leave three hours before the stipulated time. If this had not been done, the Umpires consider that A and B Red Fleets would not have been able to effect a junction in the way they did. B Red Fleet they consider, too, were unwise to venture as far south as they did, as if they had kept more to the northward they would have held a far more advantageous position, and probably been able to prevent the junction of C and D Blue Fleets. The action, too, of the Admiral of the B Red Fleet in steaming down at night through a narrow channel infested with the enemy's torpedo boats was an eminently risky one, and the wonder is that his loss was not greater than it was. The Red Fleet, too, broke through the rules of the manœuvers by making use of the enemy's torpedo boats for their own purposes after capture, instead of sending them back to their own port for 48 hours, as laid down in the rules. The confiscation, also, of the cylinder cover of an enemy's boat, their by rendering her helpless, was not allowed by the rules. The use of the "Vulcan's" second-class boats seems not to have been expected by the Red side, and although their use was not forbidden by the rules, yet it was not intended that second-class boats should take part in and interfere with the scheme of torpedo boat operations,

The Umpires appear to have drawn a very poor opinion of the capabilities of the "torpedo catchers." Only seven scores were made by them altogether, four of which were credited to the "Rattlesnake," the only one of those vessels which was not continually breaking down, through leaky tubes or defects in the machinery. They seem, too, to have done little in the way of "catching," for in only one case was a capture effected by superior speed on their part.

The Umpires pay marked tribute to the zeal and efficiency of the young officers in command of the torpedo boats, though they consider that on certain occasions too great an element of risk was infused into their actions. This state of things, though, the Umpires recognise as being only inevitable in work which requires so much dash and enterprise. Embodied in the return are detailed reports from the individual officers taking part in the manœuvres, an account of which would take up too much space here, though our Naval correspondent will refer to them later on in his Notes. In conclusion, the Umpires adjudge that the result of the manœuvres is, to a certain extent, to be given to the advantage of the Blue side.—*Globe.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

India Office.—March 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W R G Moir B Cov	Lieut N F J Wilson
Mr D T Roberts, B Cov	Lieut F W Hallowes
Mr C W Hine, B	Lieut E S Cooper
Mr S K L Yeats, M	Lieut C E Bowen
Mr G H Hunt, M	Lieut R W C Keys
Mr J H Stone, M	Lieut H O Lathbury
Major-Gen G F Beville *C B*	Lieut A G de N Chichester
Capt F C Rynd	Lieut K V Bacon

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Surg-Major A Lodge Patch, *M B*, M Med Estab, 6mo M C	Capt Hugh Rose, 6 mo
Mr J N A Eaton, M 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C	Capt G W Priestley, 3 mo
Lieut-Col F H Jackson, 6 mo	Capt G J C Hall, 1 week
Major W F Montresor, 7 days	Lieut E A W Stothord, 4 mo
Major H G Ryland, 1 mo	Lieut H P E Parker, 3 mo
Major J M Candy, 6 mo	Lieut H O Pan 6 mo
	Surg-Major P Mullane, *M D*, Med Estab, 6 mo
	Surg-Capt S H Henderson, Med Estab, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J F Muir, Bo Cov	Capt G J C Hall
Major H G Ryland	Lieut R G Macpherson

Lieut. A. G. Vivian.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

March 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th March, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	10	22 p.m.	9	1
Teheran	17	2	58 p.m.	14	6
Suez	18	1	15 p.m.	1	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 18th March, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	25	...	2
„ Kurrachee	..	9	...	1
„ Madras	..	31	...	1

The ways of native papers are strange, a contemporary remarks. A native journal at Meerut the other day published a piteous account of Mustapha Khan, one of the prisoners concerned in the murder of General Azim-ud-Din at Rampur, who was sentenced to transportation for life last December for his share in the crime. The report purports to come from a doctor who was on duty at the Andamans at the time of Mustapha Khan's arrival there. He was already looking prematurely old, it is said, and considerably reduced in body. It was proposed to attach him to a gang of notorious bad characters: and upon this he threatened to commit suicide by dashing his head against a wall whereupon the senior medical officer was moved with pity and did not attach him to that gang. The only drawback to this vivid presentment of the horrors of a British convict prison, is that Mustapha Khan happens not to have been shipped to the Andamans as yet, but is still in the State jail at Rumpur.

At a court presided over by a native magistrate not five hundred miles away from the head-quarter of the Punjab Government, a novel method was, the local paper is told, employed to decide the filling of a vacancy for which a number of applicants appeared. The deciding officer, after much deliberation, recorded the names of the candidates, on separate slips of paper, folded and put them into a bag. In another bag a corresponding number of slips were put with the single word "successful" recorded on one. A lad was then called from outside to take out a slip from each bag (one hand in each) simultaneously. The applicant with whose name came the slip from the other bag with the word "successful" on it was appointed. Luckily for him one of the junior men was successful. When the others remonstrated they were told that they had no grounds for complaint, as the decision was made by *kismat*. This appeared to have satisfied them, and they went out of the room apparently content with their *kismat*.

NOTICES.

PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

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From the CEYLON "INDEPENDENT," September 14th, 1892

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"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
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Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

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On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

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Subscribed Capital..............£1,125,000

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Reserve Fund..................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS)
ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875
HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month.
For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

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Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25	Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18	Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

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THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE ALWAYS SLUGGISH IN HOT CLIMATES. PEPSALIA, USED INSTEAD OF TABLE SALT, WILL ABSOLUTELY DIGEST YOUR FOOD. BY USING PEPSALIA YOU AID DIGESTION AND THIS KEEPS YOU IN GOOD HEALTH AND COMFORT.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Pepsalia Digests the Food. We have proved its efficacy."
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FROM ALL CHEMISTS THROUGHOUT INDIA, or
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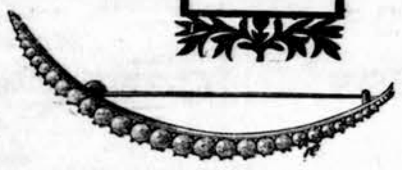
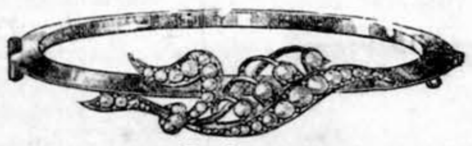
Rs. 10 cash.



Pearl New Moon Brooch,
Rs. 84 cash.

Crescent and Heart Brooch,
Rs. 28 cash.

Gold Brooch,
Rs. 20 cash.

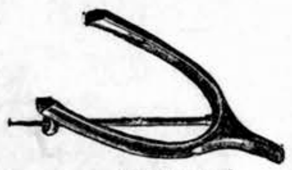


Pearl Bracelet,
Rs. 147 cash.

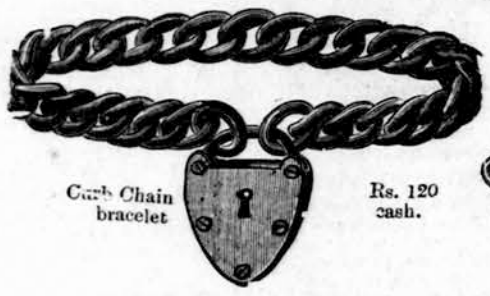
Gold Brooch,
Rs. 27 cash.

Banjo Brooch,
Rs. 16 cash

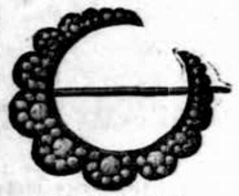
Golf Bangle,
Rs. 54 cash.



Gold Brooch,
Wish Bone,
Rs. 12 cash



Curb Chain bracelet Rs. 120 cash.



Pearl Brooch,
Rs. 73 cash.

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Rs. 15 cash.

Pearl set Bangle,
Rs. 38 cash.

CRESCENT & HEART
Brooch
Rs. 28 cash.

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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE
FOR CLEANSING, BEAUTIFYING, AND PRESERVING THE TEETH & GUMS
PREPARED BY
JEWSBURY & BROWN,
CHEMISTS
113 MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
Unless Signed
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ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.

White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.

Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
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PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

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ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
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IN PACKETS 1d & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
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"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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Ask for ESBE[illegible] LIMITED. [illegible]o not be put off with any other.
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And of Campbell, Shear[illegible] ?00,000 500,000 100,000 [illegible]N, E.C. [illegible]p, London: R. Harrison & Co., Red Cross Street, Liverpool

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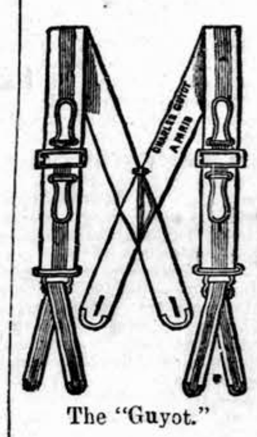

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The "Argosy."

Style	Price
The French Brace, very light, 3 pairs for	Rs. 2 12.
The "Guyot" Patent,	Rs. 1 12 pair.
Silk Web do.	„ 5 0 „
The "Argosy"	„ 1 12 „
The "Armstrong," with spiral springs	„ 3 0 „
Rich Silk	„ 5 0 „
The "Berlin," white or scarlet	„ 2 4 „
The "Cellular," very cool and comfortable	„ 2 8 „
The "Girth," Leather Ends, very strong.	„ 4 0 „
The "Bedford Cord," soft and light	„ 4 0 „
The "Cantab," Elastic web	„ 2 0 „
The "Reform," Elastic web with Leather Ends	„ 1 12 „
The "Club," Rich Striped Silk, specially suitable for Dress wear	„ 4 8

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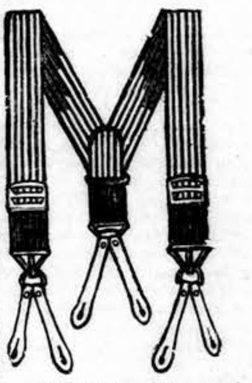
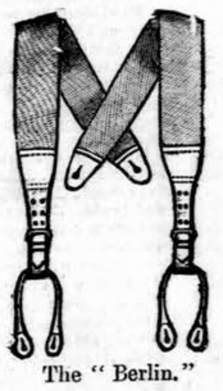


The "Armstrong."



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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus," week by week, until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	**POLISHING PASTE** FOR CLEANING METALS & GLASS.

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THE WORLD-RENOWNED
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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS NOT A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The best Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
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Relieve and cure the most acute and inveterate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

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GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of Dr CLIN

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MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**

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Bi-Digestive WINE

with

Pepsine & Diastase

for

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — See THE LANCET, *July 27 th, 1872.*

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(Perfectly harmless)

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »

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Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

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Poorness of Blood, Debility
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IRON SYRUP

Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anœmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA

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CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
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Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine

VERY EFFICACIOUS

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BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**

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THE MOST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
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in the newest designs and latest patterns.

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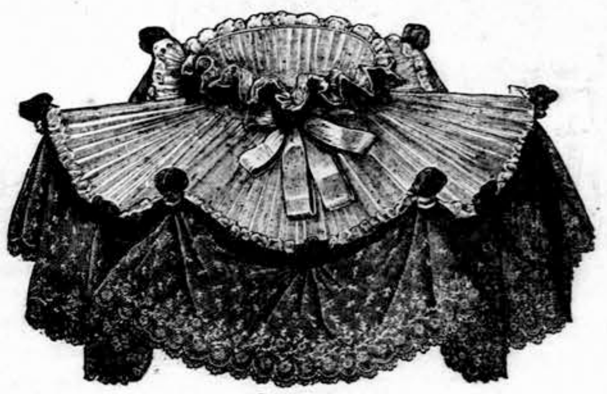

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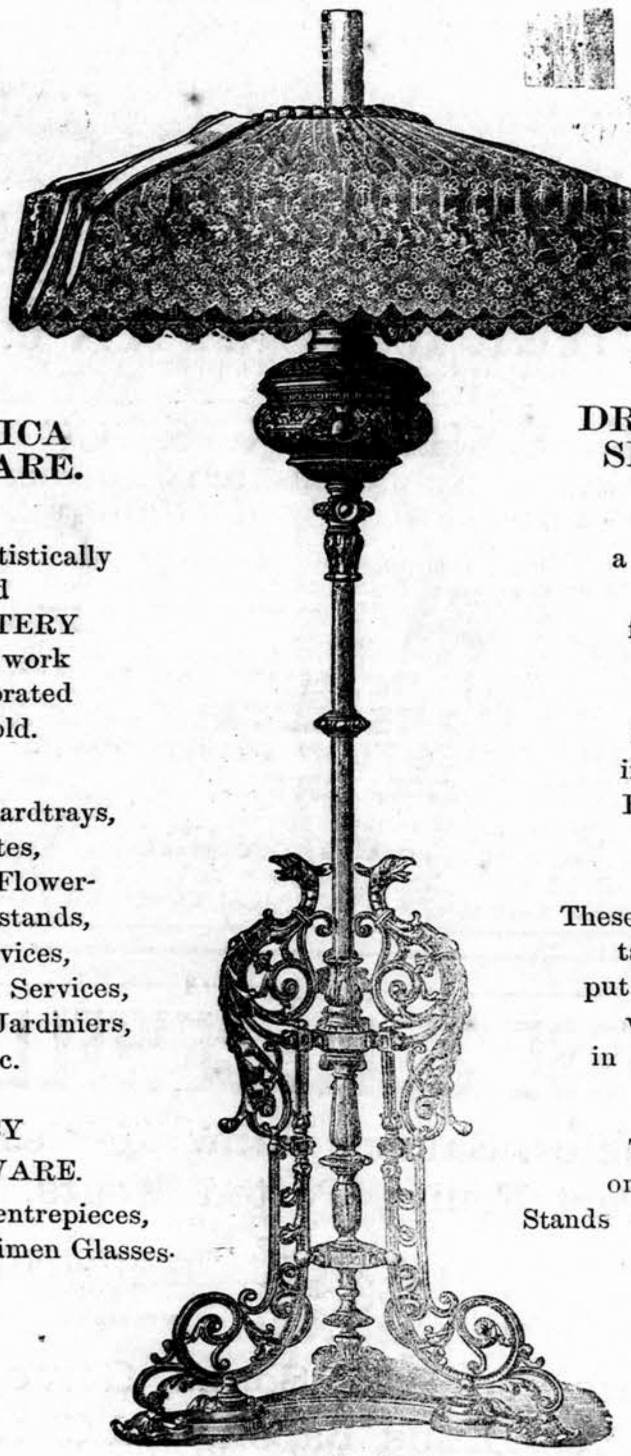

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Black with Gold
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These Tables are easily taken to pieces or put together and pack when unscrewed in a small compass

COPPER TEA KETTLES

on hammered Iron-Stands for the table as well as for the floor.

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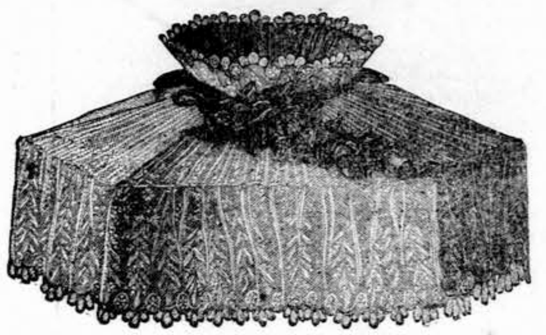

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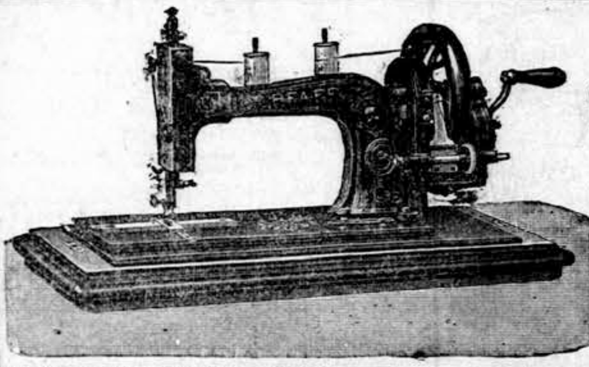

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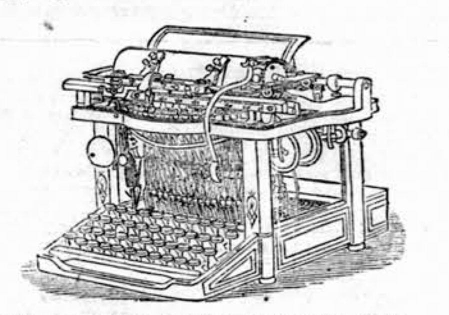

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NOTICES.

CAUTION!!

GIVING reference to the Advertisement in some of the Vernacular Papers in Bombay by persons professing to offer for sale WHEELER and WILSON'S GENUINE and Original No. 1 SEWING MACHINES, we take this opportunity of cautioning the intending Purchasers and the Public generally against buying such MACHINES as they are not REAL, GENUINE MACHINES at all but Spurious Imitations and in some cases Old Refinished Machine with spurious tables and standards. We are the only authorized Agents for the Bombay Presidency as will be seen from the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company's authority already published, and also given below. Those who thus try to palm off Spurious Machines as being New Genuine Wheeler and Wilson's Machines are liable to be proceeded against according to Law.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
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6, Farsee Bazar.

BEING informed that Imitations of Ou SEWING MACHINES, as well as Refinished Old Machines, are imported into India and sold under representation that they are New and GENUINE WHEELER and WILSON MACHINES, we hereby certify that the only authorized Agents for the sale of our MACHINES in the Bombay Presidency are Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., to whom all intending to purchase should apply for the Genuine Articles.

N. WHEELER, President,
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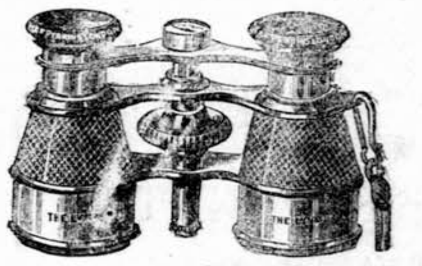

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